THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XV. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885. No. 3

STATE LEGISLATURE.

No Decision Reached in the Senatorial Election Contests.

Membership of the House Committees Announced.

Ouray's Silver Convention --- Hill's Election Demanded.

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE.

The senate was convened by Lieutenant Governor Meyer at 10 a. m. Roll call. Prayer by the chaplain.

Report received that the house had concurred in resolution concerning the adoption of the report of the legislative committee as to the books and accounts of the auditor and treasurer of state; also in the concurrent resolution that a committee be appointed to inform the governor that the legislature was ready for the transaction of business.

Mr. Moynahan, president pro tem., in the chair.

Reading of the minutes.

The committee on finance reported favorably on the resolution that Secretary [illegible] be allowed $[illegible] for services. Adopted.

Mr. Carpenter called up the resolution [illegible] the day before, concerning the [illegible] Hall contest, and asked unanimous consent to refer the communication to the committee on elections. Adopted.

A motion offered by Mr. Galloway for the appointment of a committee on rooms prevailed.

Mr. Freeman called up the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for the inaugural ceremonies. Carried.

The resolution of Mr. Stevens that [illegible] committees and the clerks be empowered to employ [illegible] was called up.

Mr. Rising offered an amendment [illegible] the senate [illegible] the necessity for clerks and the number of the same.

Mr. Freeman opposed the amendment as it would hinder the work in the committees.

Mr. Tilford was [illegible] to favor the amendment [illegible] was in accordance with the [illegible] of the [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] the [illegible] amended [illegible].

The amendment was [illegible] by a vote of [illegible] to 16.

Mr. [illegible] moved [illegible] the chairman [illegible] to employ what clerks they considered necessary, and the [illegible] be referred to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter the printing committee was included.

The amendment prevailed, the chairmen to appoint the clerks in these four committees.

The members of the senate having a different understanding as to the force of the amendments, considerable discussion was engaged in.

Mr. Barela offered a resolution that the special subjects in the governor's message be referred to appropriate committees, and that 5000 copies of the message be printed in English and 1,000 in Spanish.

Senate bill No. 18, for an act to provide for the taking of the first and subsequent censuses of the state of Colorado, introduced by Mr. Stead, and read first time.

No. 19, for an act to [illegible] of the county of Weld the new county of [illegible], introduced by Mr. Freeman and read first time.

No. 20, for an act to amend sections 11, 12 and 13, of chapter [illegible], introduced by Mr. Freeman and read first time.

Unanimous consent being given, Mr. [illegible] offered a resolution that the members be allowed $5 worth of postage stamps during the session, and no more.

Mr. Galloway moved to amend by striking out "and no more." Carried.

Discussion followed, and the resolution, on a call of the ayes and noes, was lost by a vote of 5 to 19.

The chair announced the following committees:

Inauguration—Messrs. Freeman, [illegible] and Tilford.

Joint Committee on Rules and Order—Messrs. Rowbell, Greene and Rising.

Mr. Archuleta moved to suspend the rules to consider the resolution of Mr. Barela to print the governor's message; carried.

Mr. Carpenter said that the printing of 1000 copies in Spanish would cost more than the $100 paid for stamps.

Mr. Barela said that it would cost no more to print 1000 than 2000. The English all could read the message in the newspapers, and there were no large Spanish newspapers to publish it.

Mr. Tilford moved to refer the resolution to the committee on printing. After much discussion this was agreed to.

The chair announced the following committee on rooms: Messrs. Galloway, Woodworth and Hall.

Mr. Carpenter gave notice that the committee on elections would meet in the senate chamber at 8 p. m., and requested the contestors and contestees in the Chaffee-[illegible] and Eddy-Butcher contests to be present.

On motion of Mr. Freeman the senate adjourned at 11.40 until 2 p. m. Monday.

HOUSE.

DENVER, January 9.—The house came to order at 10 a. m. with the seats well filled. Rev. Mr. Westervelt, chaplain, prayed for the house, and especially that the speaker might be given wisdom in the selection of committees.

After roll call the minutes of the previous day's session were read.

A communication was read from the secretary of state showing the population of Fort Collins to be over 2,000 and under 15,000, entitling it to be made a city of the second class.

A communication calling for a prohibitory amendment was read. It had five signatures.

Mr. Ferguson offered a concurrent resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house to provide for the inauguration. Carried.

Mr. McCormick offered a resolution to provide for the publication of 6,000 copies of the governor's message in English and 1,000 in Spanish. This was amended by adding 1,000 copies in German. Adopted.

A motion was made to proceed to the election of a speaker pro tem, but it was withdrawn, it being found that the speaker has the right to appoint.

The petition of the Arapahoe delegation to be removed to a new reservation where the members could be seen to a better advantage was taken up.

A motion was made to adjourn until Saturday.

An amendment was offered to adjourn till Monday. Mr. Dormer and Mr. Ferguson favored Monday, and Mr. Kohn, Mr. Stirman, Mr. Ashley and Mr. Campbell, Saturday.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hughes to adjourn till Monday was voted on and adopted and the resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Kohn offered a resolution providing that the different matters referred to in the governor's message be referred to appropriate committees.

A vote was finally taken and it was decided to adjourn finally until Monday and to hold an afternoon session.

Under the call for new bills the following were introduced and ordered printed:

No. 1, by Mr. Newell, relating to interest payable on delinquent taxes.

No. 2, by Mr. Dixon, to repeal chapter 117 of the general statutes entitled "Wolves and Coyotes."

No. 3, by Mr. Dixon, to repeal an act entitled "Loco as a Poisonous Weed."

No. 4, by Mr. Dixon, to repeal section 1,549 of the general statutes.

No. 5, by Mr. Dixon, to repeal chapter 75 of the general statutes entitled an act to encourage the destruction of mountain lions.

No. 6, by Mr. Dixon, to amend section 48, an act entitled "Municipal Corporations," approved April 4, 18[illegible].

No. 7, by Mr. Baker, relating to woodlands and forestry.

No. 8, by Mr. Ferguson, calling for a constitutional convention to amend the constitution.

No. 9, by Mr. McCormick, providing a fund to enlarge and improve buildings at the mute and blind institute.

No. 10, by Mr. McCormick, for the erection and repair of buildings, the purchase of apparatus and books and for other improvements at the state agricultural college.

No. 11, by Mr. Stirman, to protect the personal effects of a debtor from levy of attachment or execution.

No. 12, by Mr. Stirman, to amend section 1 of an act to establish the Third judicial district of the state of Colorado.

No. 13, by Mr. Stirman, to amend sections [illegible] and [illegible] of an act to establish judicial districts in Colorado.

No. 14, by Mr. O'Driscoll, to amend an act on public revenues, etc.

No. 15, by Mr. O'Driscoll, to regulate charges for freights and travel on all railroads in the state of Colorado.

No. 16, by Mr. Pence, to amend an act to secure liens to mechanics and others and to repeal all other acts in relation thereto.

No. 17, by Mr. Pence, exempting the personal earnings of a debtor from levy, under writs of attachment and execution.

No. 18, by Mr. Pence, to provide for calling a constitutional convention to revise, alter and amend the state constitution.

No. 19, by Mr. Rollins, to enforce the provision of the constitution respecting competing and connecting railroads and to regulate the same.

No. 20, by Mr. Demary, to prevent and punish the adulteration of articles of food, drink and medicines and the sale thereof when adulterated.

No. 21, by Mr. Ashley, to provide for the representation of Colorado at the department of women's work at the world's exposition in New Orleans.

No. 22, Mr. Bradley, to amend section 1,504 of the general laws providing for the sale of real estate belonging to wards.

No. 23, by Mr. Dormer, to prohibit contract convict labor.

No. 24, by Mr. Bergh, to amend sections 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, chapter 35, of the general statutes of the state of Colorado.

The house reconvened at 2 p. m. After the roll call and other routine matters Mr. Ferguson offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a bill clerk to take charge of the printing of bills. After some discussion the resolution was defeated.

Mr. Bergh rose to a question of privilege. He stated that on the assurance of a Denver alderman the caucus had nominated for a position in the house a man who was stated by the alderman to be in very destitute circumstances, the sole support of a widowed mother, etc. It had been since claimed that the representation was false, that the young man was in no respect an object of charity. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter. The motion was adopted and Messrs. Bergh, Hughes and Buckley were appointed as such committee.

A petition of [illegible] B. Johnson, an attorney, asking for the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charges of corruption which he claimed to be willing and able to prove against Hon. T. M. Goddard of the Fifth judicial district. It was suggested by Mr. Pence that the matter be referred to the delegation from the Fifth judicial district. Mr. Buckley of Lake county declined to be a member of such committee, alleging as a reason that he knew too much about the case to act impartially. Mr. Pence asked if the petitioner was the same [illegible] B. Johnson who had had a personal altercation with Judge Goddard some months ago. Mr. Campbell of El Paso replied that he is the same. Mr. Pence then moved to lay the petition on the table, which was done by an almost unanimous vote.

The following new bills were introduced and ordered printed:

No. 25, by Mr. Rollins, to punish the officers and agents of banks and bankers for receiving deposits of money when insolvent, and defining the liability for deposits and other debts.

No. 26, by Mr. Rollins, to amend chapter 55 of the general statutes entitled "Insurance Department."

No. 27, by Mr. Rollins, to provide for the amendment of articles of incorporation of corporations except railroad companies.

No. 28, by Mr. Rollins, to provide for taking depositions of defendant's witnesses in criminal cases.

No. 29, by Mr. Rollins, to exempt certain wages and earnings from levy and attachment for debt.

No. 30, by Mr. Rollins, to create police courts in cities of the second class and define the powers and duties thereof.

No. 31, by Mr. Rollins, to amend chapter 31 of the general statutes entitled "Elections."

No. 32, by Mr. Rollins, to amend chapter 38 of the statutes entitled "Fees."

No. 33, by Mr. Rollins, to punish trespasses on mining claims and mill sites.

No. 34, by Mr. Rollins, to amend chapter 72 of the general statutes entitled "Justices and Constables."

No. 35, by Mr. Hugo, to compel the owners of mines and other persons to cover mining shafts and other openings on mining premises.

No. 36, by Mr. McFie, to repeal all laws now existing relating to bounties.

No. 37, by Mr. Kohn, to re-enact and amend article 3 of chapter 54 of the revised statutes entitled "Liens."

No. 38, by Mr. Kohn, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the formation of corporations," approved March 14th, 1877, being chapter 19 of the general laws.

No. 39, by Mr. Kohn, to amend chapter 35 of the revised statutes entitled "Forcible Detainer," and the several acts amendatory thereto.

No. 40, by Mr. Bergh, making an appropriation for the support and maintenance of the state industrial school.

No. 41, by Mr. Bergh, to protect employes of railway corporations engaged in the transportation of freights in railway cars within the state of Colorado.

No. 42, by Mr. Pence, to provide for the drainage of lands for agricultural or sanitary purposes and repealing an act providing for draining of lands, approved March 8th, 1883.

No. 43, by Mr. Rollins, to provide for the election of trustees or directors of corporations for pecuniary profit.

The decision to adjourn till 10 a. m. was reconsidered and an adjournment was taken till 2 p. m. Monday.

BOSTON, January 9.—Wool in good demand. Ohio and Pennsylvania extra 32 to 35; Michigan fleece 32 to 35.

◆

Senate Contests.

DENVER, January 12.—The committee on elections of the state senate occupied the senate chamber during the forenoon, the senate having set its meeting for this afternoon. The committee heard the conclusion of Mr. Patterson's argument in the case of Chaffee against [illegible] and Judge Decker's final summing up of the case. At 11.30 the committee took the special order, being the hearing of the legal motion in the Eddy-Butcher case. The motion is by Mr. Butcher's attorneys to quash all proceedings on the ground that W. J. Miller, before whom the testimony was taken, is not legally a justice of the peace and therefore there is no legal contest. Colonel Montgomery, attorney for Mr. Butcher, opened the argument, Judge Decker replying on behalf of Eddy. Immediately after the adjournment of the senate this afternoon the case was taken up.

◆

Ouray's Wishes

DENVER, January 12.—An Ouray special to the Tribune-Republican says: At a meeting held here last Saturday to elect delegates to the silver convention to be held at Denver on the 28th instant the following resolution was adopted, after which 25 delegates from our largest mine operators were chosen:

Resolved, That we fully appreciate Senator Hill's efforts in behalf of our leading industry and recognize in him that silver has a best and most faithful champion.

Resolved, That his defeat by the legislature of Colorado for re-election for the position of United States senator, which he has so ably and honestly filled, would endanger the coinage of silver, discourage capital seeking investment in our mines and add ingratitude to depression.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Senator Galloway and Representative Pence, and additional copies furnished the county papers for publication.

◆

Colorado Legislature.

HOUSE.

DENVER, January 12.—The house convened at 2 o'clock. After the reading of the journal had been proceeded with for some time on motion the reading was dispensed with and the appointments of committees were announced. The committees named by the speaker were as follows:

Finance, ways and means—Bucklin, chairman; Barker, Hodge, Newell, Ashley, O'Driscoll, Cohn (of Costilla).

Judiciary—Gilmore, Bradley, Rollins, Hughes, Campbell, (Kohn of Arapahoe), Pence, Quillian, Stirman.

Appropriations and expenditures—Hughes, Davidson, Pike, Ferguson, Bradley, Quillian, Pence.

Mines and mining—Bradley, DeMary, Patton, Pike, Ferguson, Porter, Kelly.

Public lands—Ashley, Clark, Pratt, Prince, Hunter, Chacon, Kelly.

Stock—Hodge, McFie, Shaw, Wildeboor, Hinman, Cohn (of Costilla) Chapman.

Agriculture and irrigation—Dickson, Pratt, Prince, McFie, Hodge, Bucklin, Jones.

Education—McCormick, Kohn (of Arapahoe), Barker, Taylor, Porter, Buckley, O'Driscoll.

Public buildings—Campbell, Pike, Dormer, Rathvon, Sopris, Buckley, Lewis.

Elections and apportionments—Hinman, Ewing, Hugo, Suess, Dickens, Hunter, Quillian.

State affairs—Barker, Bergh, Clark, DeMary, Kelly, Lewis, Hughes.

Corporations and railroads—Bergh, Rollins, Suess, Hinman, Ewing, Rathvon, Pratt, Dickson, Carstarphen, Kelly, O'Driscoll.

Fees and salaries—Rollins, chairman; Ferguson, Evans, Bucklin, Hinman, Chapman, Sopris.

State institutions—Davidson, chairman; Barker, Kohn, (of Arapahoe), Wildeboor, Quillian, McCormick, Pike.

Penitentiary—Ewing, chairman; Sopris, Taylor, Rathvon, Pence, Campbell, Hunter.

Counties and county lines—McFie, chairman; Hugo, Newell, Shaw, McCormick, Chacon, Jones.

Indian and military affairs—Ferguson, Ewing, Evans, Patton, Dormer, Porter, Chacon.

Roads and bridges—Suess, chairman; Rathvon, McCormick, Hodge, Patton, Chapman, Lewis.

Federal relations—Kohn, of Arapahoe, chairman; Hugo, Prince, Wildeboor, Buckley, Stirman, O'Driscoll.

Printing—Dormer, chairman; DeMary, Evans, Hughes, Pence, Sopris, Carstarphen.

Engrossment—Patton, chairman; Gilmore, Porter.

Enrollment—Wildeboor, chairman; Bergh, Ashley, Chapman.

Rules—Hugo, chairman; Bergh, Porter, Buckley, the speaker.

Fish and fish culture—Evans, chairman; Clark, Taylor, McFie, Hinman, Jones and Hunter.

Insurance and banking—Rathvon, chairman; Newell, Rollins, Ashley, Jones, Stirman, Carstarphen.

Forestry—DeMary, chairman; Shaw, Newell, Davidson, Campbell, Porter, Kohn (of Costilla).

The state constitution—Pence, chairman; Quillian, Carstarphen, Bradley, Gilmore, Clark, Rollins.

Manufactures—Taylor, chairman; Sopris, Shaw, Prince, Suess, Davidson, Cohn (of Costilla).

Temperance—Pike, chairman; Wildeboor, Pratt, Newell, DeMary, Cohn (of Costilla), Chacon.

At the conclusion of the reading of the list of committees Mr. Bergh, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of false representation by which the appointment of one of the clerks had been procured, stated that no investigation had been made; that the young man had admitted all that was charged in the matter. He therefore rendered to the house the resignation of Charles Ernest, stationery clerk of the house, that being the officer referred to. It was accepted.

Mr. Buckley proposed the name of George Graham for this position. Mr. Ferguson named [illegible] Bartholomew. A vote taken resulted in the election of Mr. Graham by a vote of 41 to 2.

The resolution by Mr. Dormer allowing the speaker to appoint a clerk was adopted.

The senate concurrent resolution to appoint a joint committee of five on inauguration was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Pence asked leave to call for the reconsideration of the resolution which called for the printing of 6,000 copies of the governor's message. He stated that as the senate had passed a separate resolution calling for the printing of a large number of the message, he feared that this would entail a large and unnecessary expense on the state. A vote was taken and the reconsideration adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Kohn calling for information from the secretary of state was adopted.

Mr. Dormer offered a resolution calling for the appointment of an official reporter to furnish reports of proceedings to the press, and named Richard F. Stapleton as such reporter. The resolution was adopted.

A joint resolution was received from the senate providing that the houses should form in front of the legislative building to take part in the inauguration parade.

On the call by counties for new bills the following were introduced and referred to the committee on printing:

No. 44, by Mr. Kohn, to repeal the fourteenth clause of section 1 and the tenth clause of section 2 of an act relating to attachments in justices courts.

No. 45, by Mr. Kohn, to amend section 1 of chapter 78 of the general statutes on notaries public.

No. 46, by Mr. Kohn, to repeal sections 368 and 372 of an act entitled "An act providing a system of procedure in civil actions in the courts of justice of the state of Colorado."

No. 47, by Mr. Dormer, to encourage and assist the State Horticultural and Natural History society.

No. 48, by Mr. Stuart, to establish maximum rates and charges that express companies may demand and receive, and to provide fines and penalties for its violation.

No. 49, by Mr. Stuart, to provide a librarian for the supreme court library and secretary to judges of the supreme court, and for the payment of their salaries.

No. 50, by Mr. Stuart, to establish reasonable rates to be charged by gas companies supplying cities and towns with gas, and providing penalties and punishments for the violation of its provisions.

No. 51, by Mr. Stuart, concerning the employment of veteran soldiers.

No. 52, by Mr. Stuart, to amend chapter 60 of the general laws of the state of Colorado entitled "Judgements and Executions."

No. 53, by Mr. Stuart, prohibiting the fixing of what are termed "board rates" in insurance and to establish a fund for the benefit of ex and disabled firemen.

No. 54, by Mr. Stuart, to provide for establishing reasonable maximum rates to be charged by corporations or individuals owning or controlling water works, mains, ditches or canals, and offering water for sale for domestic use or irrigation.

SENATE.

The senate convened at 2 p. m. It was decided to hold the inauguration ceremonies at 2.30 p. m. to-morrow, the senate to meet with the house at 1.30 o'clock and proceed in a body to the opera house. A committee was appointed to confer with the house committee relative to printing the governor's message. The senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow.

◆

Vanderbilt's Generosity to Grant.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The following statement made by a friend of General Grant makes clear the action taken to protect the general and why the movement for raising funds was stopped. Two or three weeks ago there appeared to be danger of a sheriff's sale of General Grant's official commissions, swords, medals and souvenirs from foreign countries, and other precious personal effects. Hearing of this, and with what appeared to be sure evidence before them that the danger of such sale was imminent, General Grant's friends resolved on the protection of these historic and treasured objects and also his other personal effects by buying them at their appraised valuation, or at such sale if opportunity offered, they would have furnished the money for that purpose. In looking to the legal points of the case it was found the contemplated sale was a friendly action on the part of Mr. Vanderbilt to obtain legal title free from any further lien, and after acquiring possession to present such personal effects and souvenirs to General Grant. In view of these facts and of the letter of General Grant to Cyrus W. Field further action in the matter was dropped.

THE IRISH CAUSE.

Phelan's Story which Led to His Assassination.

The Wounded Dynamiter Likely to Recover.

A Movement Begun to Create a Parliamentary Fund.

Phelan's Story.

KANSAS CITY, January 10.—The interview with Capt. Phelan, heretofore mentioned, published in the Journal of this city, December 21st, is devoted chiefly to the relation of a plot to blow up the steamer Queen and a description of the manner of manipulating their mysterious dynamite machine. The story as told by Capt. Phelan is substantially as follows:

In June, 1883, he made a voyage to Europe to secure information which would prevent the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, the great Irish agitator and his removal to England. He visited Paris and accomplished his mission. Meanwhile however the British government abandoned its effort to extradite Sheridan and the matter was dropped.

Continuing the story Phelan said that before leaving New York he met a number of leading Irish agitators, among them John T. Kearney, who blew up the Caledonian railway station at Glasgow and afterwards escaped to America. He sailed in the Belgravia and Kearney was to follow three days later in the Queen, and they were to meet in Edinburgh. He knew that there was a plan to blow up the Queen after the passengers had landed at Liverpool. When they met at Edinburgh Phelan asked Kearney why he had not carried it out. The latter replied that he had placed dynamite in sufficient quantity to blow up the pyramids in the vessel's hold, but when the ship arrived at Liverpool she anchored in the stream and the passengers were taken off in the tender. Kearney was not permitted to go into the hold, so he came away leaving in the vessel fifteen pounds of dynamite, which would probably explode about two weeks later, after it had begun to rot, and imperil hundreds of lives. Phelan determined to go to Liverpool and warn the officers. Kearney protested that it would be suicide. Phelan however persisted, visited the Queen, informed the officers and learned that they had received a cable message from New York 15 minutes after the vessel landed, describing the plot, which led to the discovery of the explosive and saving the vessel. Phelan remained a day or two in Liverpool, aware that he was being constantly shadowed by detectives, and was approached by Inspector Marsh of Liverpool, head Constable Murphy of Ireland and also Mr. Jenkinson, who had charge of the criminal prosecutions in Ireland, all of whom tried to get him into the service of the government. They told him the names of several pretended Irish patriots who were working for the government, and he began to see how the authorities had secured some of their information. He could not conjecture how they discovered the Queen plot, as Kearney said it was known to only O'Donovan Rossa, Kearney and himself. He supposed some one dropped upon Kearney's plans in New York.

Concluding his narrative Phelan said he was finally permitted to leave Liverpool. When he arrived in Glasgow he found his valise had been broken open and searched, he thought by a man who introduced himself at Edinburgh as James Powers, and who Phelan believed was a British detective who had shadowed him from New York and endeavored to get into his confidence. Kearney had to lay very low but Phelan succeeded finally in getting him out of England by disguising himself as Kearney and throwing the detectives off the track.

"What," asked the reporter of Phelan, was Kearney's object in attempting to blow up the steamer?

"Oh, just to get up some excitement and to scare England a little," was the reply. The captain also described the mechanism of the deadly battery. The machine is simple, but works with fatal precision. It consists of a reservoir of acid which drips upon a tube enveloped in sheets of tissue paper. It takes a minute for the acid to eat through each sheet of paper. In this case 120 sheets were wrapped around the tube. When the last sheet is eaten through the acid runs down the tube and upon the percussion cap beneath, then the explosion. The machine is noiseless and a most infallible in its working, a terrible engine.

Speaking of himself the captain said he was a dynamiter out and out. He belonged to the Irish National society and was obedient to their call, having participated in many of their plans for terrorizing the English government. He determined to return to Liverpool and save the Queen in order to protect the lives of hundreds of people who would sail on the next voyage, many of them his own countrymen, men, women and children going to join friends in America, and who would be blown to atoms if the officers were not warned.

◆

The Phelan Stabbing Affair.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Richard Short, the man who stabbed Capt. Phelan yesterday in O'Donovan Rossa's office, was arraigned in court to-day. Few people were present. Short appeared calm and collected. The prisoner was remanded to await the result of Phelan's injuries. Later he was seen in his cell by a reporter and refused to say anything.

At the hospital physicians said Phelan's condition had improved since midnight and it was barely possible he might recover.

LATER—The condition of Capt. Phelan continues to improve. This afternoon John T. Reilly, a friend, had a conversation with him. To this friend Phelan said he came here to explain certain matters to Rossa about an interview in the Kansas City Journal. He now believes he was deliberately entrapped in Rossa's office to be killed. "John," said Reilly, "when I knew you in Kansas City you were always too quick with your pop to be caught asleep. Why did you let them catch you this way?"

"I didn't get time," returned Phelan, "[illegible] was so slick and his attack so sudden that I couldn't get my pistol out."

KANSAS CITY, January 10.—The wife of Captain Phelan left this morning for New York to join her husband. She bears the trial with great fortitude. Phelan is described as a man of remarkable courage, quick tempered and fond of notoriety. At one time he traveled about the country giving exhibitions of his skill as a marksman. His visit to New York was the result of an interview published here. It supposed there was some misunderstanding regarding the interview and he desired to clear it up.

Captain Phelan was comfortable to-night, having little fever and no pain. The wounds are healing and the hospital surgeon says the prospects are encouraging. Phelan was interviewed and denied some statements published regarding himself.

◆

A New Irish Move

CINCINNATI, January 10.—A new movement in Irish affairs will be inaugurated by the publication to-morrow in the Commercial Gazette of two letters on the Irish question, one from Hon. J. P. Garbery, a prominent merchant, to Major John Byrne, a well-known retired man, and the vice president of the Irish National league of America, asking Major Byrne to institute a fund for the payment of Irish members of parliament. The other is Major Byrne's reply proposing the organization of an American-Irish Parliamentary [illegible] by which 50,000 persons in the United States will agree to pay [illegible] cents per annum each toward the support of Irish members of parliament so long as constitutional methods as conducted by Mr. Parnell are maintained. Major Byrne in a forcible manner makes the Irish cause an American question, and asks Americans and the more prominent and influential class of the Irish race in America to interest themselves in the movement, which it is thought will lift the Irish question to a higher plane and place it beyond personal or political use in this country. These gentlemen because of control of the national league by secret oath-bound organizations have withdrawn from that body. Mr. Eugene Kelly, banker of New York, will have custody of the funds. The prominence and standing of these gentlemen gives significance to this movement. Everything of an illicit character is condemned, and fidelity to American citizenship and moral law is advocated. It is said many prominent Americans and leading men of Irish blood in this country are encouraging the movement, believing that a few years of parliamentary struggle will [illegible] self [illegible] to Ireland.

◆

The Swaim Trial.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—In the Swaim court martial Robert [illegible] Wynne was the first witness. He was examined in regard to [illegible] communicated by [illegible] to General Swaim concerning Deakers' [illegible] of Bateman & Company. [illegible] Deakers told him [illegible] Bateman [illegible] Deakers [illegible] was receiving from New York [illegible] to do [illegible] and had [illegible] become a party to such practices and had written a letter to Bateman and [illegible] agent in New York stating his reasons for his resignation. Witness talked to General Swaim about the Deakers matter but had no recollection whatever of having seen [illegible] him on the subject prior to the ordering of the court of inquiry in this case.

Gen. H. N. Boynton testified that he did not learn Deakers had been in Bateman's employ until after the publication of [illegible] letter to the secretary of war. At that time he had heard from Wynne the [illegible] Deakers leaving Bateman's employ and told General Swaim that he (witness) had heard Deakers resigned his position in Bateman's office because of his refusal to furnish a false transcript of information he received from New York over the wires for [illegible] stock transactions. The introduction of testimony on the part of the defence then closed with the understanding that one more witness would be called Monday, and [illegible] the defence would want to put General Swaim on the stand again. Adjourned until Monday.

Huntington's Railroad Interests

NEW YORK, January 10.—Mr. C. P. Huntington, who has returned from a railroad inspection tour, said in an interview that he has found his railroad interests in the southwest in as good shape as [illegible] expected under the circumstances. He denied positively statements that have been made of selling Central Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio securities. The local business of the Central Pacific, he said, was increasing. When asked about the default on January coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway company, Huntington said, "The fact of the matter is the Texas Central has not earned the interest on these bonds. The bonds were issued when the road was without competition and making money. They bear seven per cent. interest payable semi-annually. I am of the opinion that it would be wise to refund the present debt and issue new bonds with a lower rate of interest, which will come within the earning capacity of the road, and before I went away I arranged with the Southern Development company to buy Houston & Texas Central coupons from any person disposed to sell them. I did this simply because I thought some of the bondholders would need their money. The total amount of interest due on January coupons is $[illegible],000. The Southern Development company has already bought $264,000 of the coupons."

◆

Chicago Socialists

CHICAGO, January 11.—The Daily News will publish the result of an investigation into the actual strength of socialistic military companies in this city. The first company, the Lehr und Wehr Verein, had about thirty men at its last drill; the second company nine men and three boys at its last meeting, with one gun for the lot. The third company exists only in socialistic imagination, and the same is true of the Jaeger Verein. The Bohemian sharp shooters had less than twenty men at their last drill.

The Daily News says they could not muster more than 100 drilled and armed men, and intimates that the scare is being fostered in the interest of an increased appropriation for the state militia. The police authorities laugh at the sensational reports which have been published and say they can promptly suppress any outbreak of which the socialists are capable.

◆

Improving Trade.

PITTSBURG, January 12.—Oliver Bros. & Phillips, Southside mills, are running as usual. The firm have withdrawn notice of reduction so far as engineers, firemen and "drag downs" are concerned but reduce the wages of laborers 8⅓ per cent.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday's Proceedings--The New Bills Introduced.

Provisions of the Railroad Bill Originated by Speaker Stuart.

Passenger Rates Restricted and Pooling Prohibited.

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE.

DENVER, January 13.—Mr. Howard in the chair.

A resolution congratulating Governor Grant on his wise administration was introduced by Mr. Galloway; adopted and ordered engrossed.

Bills were introduced:

No. 51, by Mr. Freeman, to provide for sale or lease of state lands.

No. 52, by Mr. Cowbert, to authorize county commissioners to construct water storage reservoirs.

No. 53, by Mr. Howard, concerning conditional sales of railroad equipment and rolling stock.

No. 54, by Mr. Parsons, relating to appeals from county courts.

No. 55, by Mr. Barela, to amend the towns and cities act.

No. 56, by Mr. Waters, to amend the notary public act.

No. 57, by Mr. Lee, concerning the State Industrial school.

No. 58, by Mr. Barela, concerning the crime of larceny.

No. 59, by Mr. Greene, providing for the platting of towns and cities.

No. 60, by Mr. Greene, to punish trespass on gardens, etc.

No. 61, by Mr. Chilcott, to appoint a state agent.

Senate bills 1 to 7 were read a second time by the competitors for reading clerk, and were referred to appropriate committees.

HOUSE.

In the house this morning, a resolution was adopted to employ a messenger for the committees.

Mr. Porter introduced a memorial to congress asking for the removal of the Southern Utes on the ground that they were harrassing the settlers by depredations outside the reservation. Referred to the committee on federal relations.

Bills were introduced:

No. 85, by Mr. Prince, to amend the provisions regarding priority of water rights.

No. 86, by Prince, to create a state board of river division commissioners.

No. 87, by Mr. Prince, to amend the act regarding the duties of the state engineer.

No. 88, by Mr. Stirman, to provide for fixing fines and imprisonment in criminal cases.

No. 89, by Mr. Stirman, to provide for appeal or writ of error in contempt of court cases.

No. 90, by Mr. Hagg, to amend the civil procedure of March 17, 1877.

No. 91, by Mr. Porter, to provide fund for the Colorado Scientific society.

No. 92, by Mr. Chacon, to change sections 26, 27, 28 and 29 of the civil code of 1883.

No. 93, by Mr. Bergh, to amend chapter 19 of the statutes concerning the formation of corporations.

No. 94, by Mr. McCormick, giving county courts concurrent jurisdiction in misdemeanors.

At 4:30 the house reassembled and was immediately adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SENATE.

DENVER, January 14.—Senate convened at 10 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Greene in the chair.

The committees on incorporations, state institutions and public buildings, fees and salaries, irrigation, mines and mining and public health were empowered to employ clerks.

Bills introduced:

No. 62, by Mr. Stevenson, concerning appeals to and writs of error from the supreme court.

No. 63, by Mr. Barela, to amend section 29, chapter 57, laws of 1883.

Senate bills Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 33 were read the second time and referred to appropriate committees.

Senate adjourned until 2 p. m.

The senate was reconvened at at 2 p. m. by Senator Moynahan, president pro tem. Senator Tilford was excused.

On motion of Senator Chilcott the election of a reading clerk was made the special order of business for to-morrow morning.

The senate adjourned at 2:10 p. m. until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

House assembled at 10 a. m., Speaker Stuart in the chair.

A discussion arose as to the appointment of committee clerks, a resolution being finally adopted giving the chairman of the committee power to appoint, subject to the objection of the house.

Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution looking toward the enforcement of the game laws.

Mr. Lewis' concurrent memorial to congress favoring silver coinage and opposing demonetization, was referred to the committee on federal relations.

A resolution by Mr. Bradley was adopted for a committee of nine on census.

Bills introduced.

No. 95, by Mr. Pratt, concerning railroads.

No. 96, by Mr. Bradley, to amend the criminal code concerning burglary.

No. 97, by Mr. Ferguson, to amend the game law of March 15, 1877.

No. 98, by Mr. Ferguson, to amend the fish law.

No. 99, by Mr. Ferguson, making reduction a crime.

No. 100, by Mr. Ferguson, requiring justices of the peace to render judgment within four days after causes are submitted.

No. 101, by Mr. Ferguson, giving priority in trial to all claims for the wages of manual labor.

No. 102, by Mr. Ferguson, to amend chapter 25 of the criminal code.

No. 103, by Mr. Ferguson, to amend chapter 62, relating to justices and constables.

No. 104, by Mr. Ferguson, relating to appeals from justices' courts for wages of manual labor.

No. 105, by Mr. Stirman, to provide for special judges by amending the judicial districts act of March 5, 1881.

No. 106, by Mr. Bergh, to repeal an act regarding medical practice.

No. 107, by Mr. Whitehoor, making appropriations for the insane asylum.

No. 108, by Mr. McFee, to create a [illegible]

No. 109, by Mr. Campbell, to amend the act concerning judicial districts and terms.

Bill No. 2, appropriating $3,000 for a Colorado woman's department at the New Orleans exposition was taken up and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Bills Nos. 1 to 6 were read a second time and referred.

House here adjourned until 2 p. m.

The house came to order for the afternoon session promptly at 2. The roll call showed a quorum present.

The speaker asked leave of absence for Mr. Pratt on account of a family sickness. Granted.

The call for new bills failed to induce the introduction of any.

Mr. Pence called for information regarding the status of the proposition to publish the governor's message. He had been informed that instead of that matter being before the senate in the form of a concurrent resolution it was in the form of a motion to appoint a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house to arrange for the matter. He moved that a committee of three be appointed from the house to confer with the senate committee in the matter.

The motion was adopted and the speaker named Messrs. Pence, Campbell and DeMary as such committee.

Mr. DeMary introduced a memorial from the State Forestry association calling for the adoption of more vigorous and effective laws for the protection of trees. The memorial pointed out that the present laws are insufficient in the measure of relief afforded and wholly deficient of any machinery of their enforcement, statistics showing the decrease in rainfall as the result of the wholesale destruction of forests were furnished and numerous authorities cited to prove that this was the cause. The document was a much more picturesque one than is usually presented to legislative bodies. It was signed by E. T. Ensign, president of the State Forestry association, and Mr. W. E. Pabor, its secretary. On motion of Mr. McCormick the memorial was ordered referred to the committee on forestry.

A communication was received from the secretary of state in relation to the distribution of copies of the governor's message and other documents. The report showed the number distributed varied from 50 to 75 per cent of those printed in English, about 25 per cent of those printed in Spanish and 75 per cent of those printed in German.

In reply to the demand for information as to why the elevator of the building is not allowed to members of the house the secretary stated that the proprietors of the building were prepared to allow the members the use of the elevator provided the lobby could be kept from using it.

On motion of Mr. Kohn it was decided to instruct the sergeant-at-arms to issue elevator checks to the members.

A recess of ten minutes to wait for bills ready for second reading was taken on motion of Mr. Kohn.

On reassembling the speaker appointed the following as the committee of nine on state census: Messrs. Bradley, chairman; Dodge, Davidson, Ewing, Bucklin, Inman, Bulkley, Porter and Jones.

Mr. Dormer, chairman of the committee on printing, reported that there were no bills ready for second reading.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the house adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SENATE.

DENVER, January 15.—Lieutenant Governor Greene in the chair. Prayer by the chaplain.

Senator Galloway, of the conference committee, reported concerning the printing of the governor's message for the senate, 1,500 in English, 1,000 in Spanish; to the house, 2,000 in English, 1,000 in Spanish, 1,000 in German; of Governor Eaton's address the same number. Adopted.

The president of the senate was authorized to employ a clerk.

Mr. Howard introduced a resolution placing the pay of special clerks at four dollars a day.

S. C. R. No. 6, introduced by Senator Butcher, informing the secretary of the interior of the Indian raids in the western part of Garfield county.

Senate bill No. 64, introduced by Senator Clifford, providing for the organization of police courts. Read first time and referred to the printing committee.

W. E. Jones was elected [illegible] clerk and A. Terpening assistant.

Senate bill No. 6, for [illegible] was referred to the committee on elections.

No. 31, for district court commissioners [illegible] judiciary committee.

No. 32, forbidding sale of liquor to minors; committee on temperance.

No. 34, fixing pay for employes of senate and house, committee on fees and salaries.

Recess until 2 p. m.

The afternoon session convened at 2 p. m.

Bills Nos. 55 to 50 inclusive were read a second time and were referred to the appropriate committees.

The elections committee reported that it was not ready to report and was given leave to hire clerical help.

At 2:45 adjourned till to-morrow at 10.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 10 sharp by Speaker Stuart. Brief prayer by Chaplain Westervelt.

The committee appointed to inquire into railroad discrimination asked that the scope of their investigation be enlarged so as to include matters other than manufacturers, the object being to investigate the carrying of coal and stone. So ordered.

The chief clerk was authorized to employ an additional clerk.

The following new bills were introduced:

No. 110, by Mr. Rollins, to re-enact section 12 of chapter 25 of the revised statutes, entitled "District Courts," with amendments thereto.

No. 111, by Mr. Dickson, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and collection of revenue and to repeal certain acts in relation thereto."

No. 112, by Mr. Campbell, to amend section 159 of an act entitled "An act providing a system of procedure in civil actions," as amended.

No. 113, by Mr. Campbell, to amend system of procedure in civil actions.

No. 114, by Mr. Bradley, to provide for taking the first and subsequent censuses of the state of Colorado.

No. 115, by Mr. Newell, concerning railroads.

No. 116, by Mr. Chacon, to amend sections 64, 67 and 70, of chapter 94 of the general statutes of 1883, entitled "revenue."

No. 117, by Mr. Bergh, to prevent the sale of malt liquor to minors, and to prevent them from frequenting saloons, billiard halls, houses of ill fame, bowling alleys, or places where obscene plays are performed.

No. 118, by Mr. Kohn, to repeal section 96 of an act entitled an act to provide for the assessment and collection of revenue and to repeal certain acts in relation thereto, approved March 20, 1877, and to enact other provisions in lieu thereof.

Mr. Dormer stated that the number of copies of bills printed, 600, in some cases had already proved inadequate to meet the demand. In some cases the copies were already exhausted.

Mr. Pence moved that the rules be suspended in the matter, and 500 copies of each bill be printed.

This was opposed by Mr. Stirman, but on it being explained the objection was withdrawn and the motion of Mr. Pence was adopted.

The following bills were read the second time:

House bill No. 8, by Mr. Ferguson, to call a state constitutional convention. Referred to committee on constitution.

House bill No. 9, by Mr. Campbell, providing for the building of workshops and making other improvements at the Mute and Blind institute at Colorado Springs, and appropriating $15,000 for the purpose. Referred to the committee on buildings.

No. 10, by Mr. McCormick, for the raising of a tax of 1-10 of 1 mill per annum for the aid of the state agricultural college at Fort Collins for the purpose of making certain improvements. Referred to committee on public buildings.

No. 56, by Mr. Stuart, limiting the charge for carrying passengers to three cents per mile for persons over twelve years of age and half this for those under twelve and over five, and those under the latter age to be carried free when accompanied by other persons. The bill also provides against discriminations in favor of any shippers and prohibits undue charges for freight. Punitive damages are allowed for violations of the act's provision. The exchange of business between connecting lines is rendered obligatory. A provision of the bill declares railway pools illegal and prohibits them on a penalty of a fine of $5,000, and provides from six to eighteen months imprisonment for anybody who shall act as pool commissioner. Free passes are prohibited for any but employes and the companies are not allowed to cut on passenger or freight rates and punishment is provided for any railroad which shall discriminate against any industry of Colorado. A commission of three members is provided to give force to the provisions of the act and make such regulations as may be in accordance with it. The board shall have power to call for any information from the railroads that they may need. The shipping of diseased stock is also prohibited. The bill was referred to the committee on corporations and railroads. On motion of Mr. Campbell it was ordered that to all 700 copies of the bill be printed.

No. 7, by Mr. Barker, for the protection of forests belonging to the state, and providing for the appointment of a board of three commissioners to attend to the protection of the forests owned by the state, and encourage the planting of trees. They shall attend to the water supply for the forests of the state. Referred to the committee on forestry.

The afternoon session begun at 2 p. m.

Bills 11 and 12 were read a second time and referred, when Mr. Kohn started a sensation by saying that bill No. 56 had errors in printing, and that Mr. Dormer having assumed the whole duty of the printing committee deserved censure.

This raised a racket among the members of the printing committee, Mr. Pence feeling hurt because Mr. Dormer was doing all the work.

Mr. Dormer agreed to whack up the work with the other members and serenity was restored.

The conference report on printing the governor's message was agreed to.

New bills:

No. 119, by Mr. Ferguson, to regulate Sunday exhibitions.

No. 120, by Mr. Barker, to amend the license statutes.

No. 121, by Mr. [illegible], to amend section 21, chapter [illegible] general statutes.

No. 122, by Mr. Buckton, to prevent the use of money in legislative elections.

At three o'clock adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a. m.

Forestry Meeting.

DENVER, January 15.—The morning session of the Forestry association began at 10 o'clock. In the absence of President Ensign Vice President [illegible] occupied the chair. A change in the constitution was made by which the date of the annual meeting could be changed by the board of managers. Mr. W. E. Pabor submitted an address to the people of Colorado in reference to the forestry bill now before the general assembly, which was adopted and ordered printed, a copy to be sent to each newspaper in the state with a request to publish. It was ordered that the proceedings of the annual meeting be prepared for publication in pamphlet form by the secretary, provided the finances of the association justified the expense. A general discussion about trees suitable for cultivation ensued, participated in by W. N. Byers, Avery Gallup, R. Q. Tenney, W. E. Pabor, Geo. E. Parsons, G. G. Merrick, W. W. Pardee and others, after which the association adjourned.

To Consult on Stock Legislation.

DENVER, January 14.—Immediately on adjournment of the senate this afternoon Senator Galloway gave notice that at 7:30 this evening there would be a meeting in the chamber of the senate of the live stock committees of both houses and those interested in stock to meet the committee of the Stock Growers' association to discuss needed stock legislation.

This evening a meeting of the stock committees of both houses, a committee from the Cattle Growers' association and a committee of the state grange was held for the purpose of discussing needed legislation respecting the stock interests of the state. After the matter had been thoroughly discussed by gentlemen present it was decided to recommend for passage the bills recently presented by the Cattle Growers' association with unimportant modification.

Senator Hill's Prospects

DENVER, January 14.—A rumor is current on the streets to-night that at a caucus of ex-Governor Routt's adherents held this evening an unlooked-for state of affairs was developed; to-wit, that the governor will not be able to transfer his entire support to Secretary Teller as promised. Whether there is a grain of truth in the report we are unable to state but certain it is that Senator Hill's friends are in high glee over his supposed brightened prospects.

Changes at the Capitol

DENVER, January 14.—The only change of deputies to state officers was in the state treasurer's office, where Mr. Horace E. Wheeler was succeeded by Mr. John [illegible] Kessler, formerly cashier of the late Iron National bank of Gunnison. Mr. W. D. Pierce will continue in the auditor's office and Mr. E. E. Hanley in the secretary of state's office. Captain Boyd of Golden is the private secretary of Governor Eaton.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Sixth Annual State Encampment Held at Denver.

Reports Show the Year to Have Been an Active One.

Move for a Soldiers' Monument in the Capitol Grounds.

G. A. R. Encampment

DENVER, January 15.—The sixth annual encampment of the department of Colorado Grand Army of the Republic convened yesterday at 10 o'clock at the Grand Army hall on Curtis street. About two hundred delegates participated including many from Wyoming. The proceedings were opened by prayer by Acting Chaplain Covington. The roll of officers was then called. The reports of officers, beginning with that of the department commander, were then read. Commander Carr's address was a very lengthy one and covered to the minutest detail the operations of the department for last year. Referring to Grand Army matters generally in the department, he said: "The past year has been one of quiet activity. There has been no boom in Grand Army matters but I can see many things which indicate an improvement. Eleven new posts have been organized, with one exception occupying new territory and composed principally of recruits. During the first quarter of this year nearly ten per cent of the membership of the department were placed on the retired list, suspended for non-payment of dues. During the first two quarters of this year there seemed to be a general disposition manifested among the posts to "unload." One post dropped nearly fifty per cent of its membership. Notwithstanding this heavy loss the membership throughout the department has increased during the year in numbers and I think still more largely in character." Further on he says, "History shows that the territory of Colorado, and consequently this whole vast Rocky Mountain domain with its treasure vaults of gold and silver and its impregnable fortresses built by nature herself at a time when the cause of freedom was trembling on the very verge of overthrow was secured to the union by the bravery of Colorado soldiers. Through their sacrifices the minions of treason were beaten back and the flag of secession never floated above the soil of the Centennial state. Hundreds, yes thousands, of men laid down their lives in this service, and thus far neither the state nor territorial government has taken any action in recognition of their gallantry. I would therefore recommend that this encampment memorialize the legislature of Colorado now in session upon the subject of appropriating a sufficient amount of money to erect a monument to be erected either on the new state house grounds or in some other suitable place in commemoration of those brave soldiers of Colorado who fell in the union army." Concluding his address he said: "I shall step down from the high position to which you have raised me, grateful for the honors you have conferred upon me, and I shall take my place in the ranks of the Grand Army ready to do any duty there with the same cheerfulness that I have performed it while stationed at the head of the column."

At the conclusion of the commander's address, which was well received, an adjournment until 2 o'clock was had.

The encampment reconvened at 2 o'clock, when Comrade Coulter made a statement that the Hon. H. A. W. Tabor had kindly tendered the use of the opera house for both the day and evening sessions of the encampment, and offered a resolution thanking the gentleman for his kind offer and accepting it. After some little discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted, likewise a motion to adjourn to the opera house at 2:30 o'clock.

The reports of Medical Director Ambrose S. Everett, Department Chaplain C. A. Brooks, Assistant Adjutant General Eban White, Assistant Quartermaster General Eugene A. Austin, Department Inspector F. E. Weurtsbach, Judge Advocate Dexter T. Sapp and Chief Mustering Officer John K. Jeffrey were then read in turn. They were documents prepared with care and of exceeding interest to members of the order, that of the adjutant general being a complete showing of the department transactions for the year. That of the judge advocate was also especially interesting, reciting as it did a number of important decisions made by him during the year. The medical director's report was humorous and sensibly deprecated the abolition of the old system of keeping medical reports by the national encampment.

After the different reports were read the commander announced the following committee: On commander's report, L. L. Dunn, W. C. Gibbons, J. A. Covington; on medical director's report, D. T. Ezekiel, C. S. Morah, D. W. Rogers; on chaplain's report, David A. Moore, James Browne, R. W. Gibbons; on adjutant-general's report, D. G. Peabody, L. E. Sherman, Geo. L. Kimball; on quartermaster's report, L. W. Fisher, A. W. Everleth, John G. Flemming; on department inspector's report, A. B. Pheer, A. M. Sawyer, John Lertner; judge advocate's report, T. A. McMorris, L. C. Denney, A. J. Sampson; chief mustering officer's report A. B. Potter, A. L. Bean, John A. Coulter; rules of order, D. T. Sapp, James Monexe, M. S. Adams; credentials for ensuing year, assistant adjutant general, chairman, F. K. Miller, J. E. Brown, Geo. L. Waterbury; council of administration, Mitchell Root, C. B. Stone.

The hour of 2:30 having arrived the encampment adjourned to the opera house. After being seated the business was resumed. Past Commander Stimson desired to have read a statement of the whole matter of the indebtedness contracted during the summer of 1883 during the assembling of the national encampment in Denver.

After considerable discussion, however, General Stimson withdrew his motion to read the document. A resolution was adopted making the election of officers for the ensuing year the order of business for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. A resolution was adopted authorizing the commander to appoint a committee of three to procure suitable legislation for the erection of a monument in the capitol grounds or some other suitable location to commemorate the decease of fallen Colorado soldiers—Comrades James Burrell, M. L. Coffin and O. T. A. Green.

A resolution was adopted providing for a public installation of officers at the opera house in the evening, also one providing for a committee of five on arrangements who should invite the Ladies Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans to participate; likewise the state and city officers and members of the legislature. The following committee of arrangements were then named: Senator [illegible] Stead, Hon. T. B. Stuart, J. T. Russell, W. C. Gibbons and John A. Coulter.

THE CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.

To-morrow [illegible], department of Colorado, will elect officers for the [illegible] year. The prominent candidates for the place of department commander are General Sawyer, of Canon City, and Colonel Boon of Leadville. For senior vice commander, General L. W. Fisher of Cheyenne and Mr. Schnitzer of Laramie City, Wyo., are prominent candidates. Colonel John [illegible] is [illegible] in the lead for department [illegible]. The public installation will take place tomorrow evening at the opera house. The encampment attended the Veteran post camp fire to-night.

A Great Iron Failure

PITTSBURG, January 15.—This afternoon Oliver Bros. & Phillips and the Oliver & Roberts Wire Co., limited, have issued the following card to their creditors: "We are to-day compelled to suspend payments and purpose calling immediately a meeting of those interested, to whom we believe we can show assets amply sufficient with some indulgence to pay every dollar of our liabilities." The report of the embarrassment of Oliver Bros. & Phillips, the greatest iron firm in the city, set the town agog with excitement. [illegible] event was recognized as a catastrophe, [illegible] equalled by any previous failure. The truth seemed to be that the dull times, an immense pay roll and other necessary expenses have compelled the firm to ask for an extension somewhat similar to that given [illegible] Graff, Bennett & Co., who failed two years ago. It is impossible to guess the liabilities of the firm. They are reported at from three to five millions. Local brokers say there is about a million or a million and a half of paper held with good collateral for almost all of it. The firm has made large investments in real estate and has an immense amount of collateral of various kinds. It is considered certain that an extension will be granted and that the firm will pay. The banks have the greatest confidence in the management and of the heads of the firm [illegible] as liberal as possible in [illegible].

Harry W. Oliver, senior [illegible] firm, was seen by a [illegible] press reporter this afternoon. He said the whole [illegible] so sudden that they hadn't time to [illegible] their thoughts. He could not give the figures to day but would as soon as possible. A [illegible] statement would be published. Every dollar they had belonged to their creditors and he felt confident that the assets would largely exceed the liabilities. It is said the banks were willing to continue [illegible] the paper of the [illegible] hard times and [illegible] were unable to meet the [illegible] employees. The pay-roll [illegible] 000 to $25,000 a month.

The embarrassment [illegible] Scott & Co., barbed wire w[illegible] [illegible] by the firm. Oliver [illegible] wire workers and are to [illegible] [illegible] has been [illegible] failure but Harry O[illegible] dollar's interest.

The suspension [illegible] among iron men [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] are ready [illegible] money."

An Old H[illegible]

NEW YORK, [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] Wall street [illegible] Louis May. [illegible] [illegible] last year [illegible] April 1st next the affairs of the firm would have been closed and everything would have gone on as usual up to that time but for reports that they were embarrassed, which were started about ten days ago and telegraphed throughout this country and Europe. Those reports grew out of the fact that the firm was understood to be largely interested in Houston & Texas Central bonds, which have greatly depreciated since the present management of the road caused the coupons of first mortgage bonds to be bought by the Southern Development Co. instead of paying them direct, as heretofore. Although reports affecting the credit of the firm were denied at the time they led to a steady and increasing run by depositors and it was deemed best for the benefit of all creditors to make assignment without preferences for the purpose of gradual liquidation. As is generally believed this afternoon the matter is rather in the nature of a liquidation than failure, as it is stated all depositors will be paid in full as soon as securities can be realized upon.

The present partners are John A. Cisco, son of John J. Cisco, and E. A. Foote, the former being a member of the stock exchange but never participating actively in the operations of the exchange. The late John J. Cisco for a long period of years was assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, and during the early stages of the rebellion by his intimate friendship with bank officials rendered valuable assistance to Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, in securing loans from New York city banks. He left the office before the close of the War to found the banking house which suspended to-day. Cisco first became prominent as a banker by his success in marketing the six per cent currency bonds issued by the government in aid of Pacific railroads. The placing of these bonds greatly accelerated the construction of the roads, and ever since then he had a high position in the financial world. The house during the life of the senior partner did a large investment business and capitalists both large and small consulted Cisco's judgement. In years gone by the firm did an enormous business in [illegible], but of late have had no connection with the stock market in a speculative way. All monies deposited with the firm to-day will be returned to-morrow.

The Dynamite Campaign.

LONDON, January 14.—The town hall of Warminston, in Wiltshire, was partially wrecked by the explosion of dynamite last night. Several houses in the neighborhood were badly shaken, many windows shattered and several persons thrown to the ground by the violence of the shock. The report of the explosion was heard for two miles around the township, and there was great excitement until it was ascertained that no one had been seriously injured. Pieces of tin tubing which apparently contained the fuse were found near the scene of the explosion. No arrests have been made.

Civil War in Colombia

PANAMA, January 5.—The most alarming condition of affairs prevails throughout the republic. A general conflict is imminent. There is civil war in Cudinamarca, Boyaca, Santander and Magdalena, and is about to break out in the important state of Cauca. Here in Panama more trouble may occur, but there will be little bloodshed. Heavy fighting has already taken place in the interior. The radical party has joined a faction of the conservatives. They are endeavoring to turn out the liberal governments in the different states, which are the strongest supporters of the government of President Nunez. Then, if successful, they will unite the states [illegible] to overthrow the gen-

[illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] taken place at [illegible] [illegible] were killed.

[illegible] Markets.

NEW YORK, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] governments [illegible] railways irregular, state securities [illegible]. The stock market was dull and featureless for the first hour of business. The tendency however was downward and before the first call a decline of [illegible] to ⅝ per cent was recorded, Lackawanna leading. Subsequently there was a rally of [illegible] to [illegible], but still later this improvement was lost. Between one and two the market was firm to strong. In the afternoon Louisville & Nashville broke [illegible] to 24 and New Jersey Central 1¼ to 34¾. This unsettled the entire list although the decline was less important except in the case of Canadian Pacific which dropped 2 to 41. Northwestern fell [illegible] St. Paul to [illegible] Lackawanna to [illegible] Pacific to [illegible] Western [illegible] the market [illegible] weak. [illegible] was due to rumors that a prominent house was in trouble. [illegible] was confirmed after the close [illegible] of the [illegible] & Son [illegible] outstanding [illegible] exchange [illegible] are [illegible] while [illegible] [illegible] C. P. Huntington [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Express [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] convalescing [illegible] [illegible] Wm. [illegible] The [illegible] Platt [illegible] [illegible] Wisconsin [illegible] assembly [illegible] The [illegible] elected [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Vote [illegible] of [illegible] secretary.

[illegible]

[illegible] say [illegible] cholera should [illegible] country within the next year.

Captain Phelan Convalescing

NEW YORK, [illegible] Captain Phelan is rapidly [illegible] recovery. It is believed [illegible] [illegible] days. A [illegible] O'Donovan Rossa [illegible] yesterday [illegible] He said he was [illegible] Phelan's life, she [illegible] when he got [illegible]

Bread Riot

[illegible]—At [illegible] day [illegible] out of employment adopted a resolution [illegible] the corporation to furnish employment. [illegible] later marched through the streets, [illegible] before a bakery and [illegible] "Bread" [illegible] were heard. An attempt [illegible] of bread [illegible] was promptly [illegible] excitement among the working classes and it is feared violence will be resorted to.

Pennsylvania's Senator.

HARRISBURG, January 13.—In the senate this evening nominations for United States senator were made as follows: J. Donald Cameron, William A. Wallace, [illegible], James A. Beaver, [illegible], A. W. Atchison, William [illegible]. Senatorial addresses will [illegible] to-morrow.

Suicide of a Printer.

DENVER, January 15.—A special to the News says, John [illegible], one of the [illegible] of Colorado, [illegible] and much [illegible] took his own life last evening [illegible] sent a bullet through the head with [illegible]. He leaves some property. It is not known whether he has any relations living or not.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Indications for Colorado: Fair, colder weather.

The free [illegible] to Salt Lake City beginning March 1st with seven [illegible].

Judge James W. [illegible] of Kansas City recently wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol died yesterday.

The Prussian [illegible] opened yesterday. Emperor William stated that the financial condition of Prussia was satisfactory.

John J. Cisco & Co. of New York have assigned to Louis May. Dealings in Louisville & Nashville stocks are said to have done it.

The [illegible] [illegible] Vienna, an [illegible] the [illegible] discovered.

A dispatch [illegible] Exchange Telegraph company of London says: An anarchist [illegible] at Lyons. The plot contemplated the seizure by night of arms belonging to the [illegible] society and the immediate proclamation of a revolution.

George [illegible] was hanged in the jail at Wellsboro, Pa., yesterday for the murder of Martha Sylva, at Charleston, Tioga county, Pa., April [illegible], '83, and burning the remains in a vacant barn to conceal the crime. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence alone.

South Bend, Ind., [illegible] a labor riot yesterday.

Hon. William Hale [illegible] governor of Wyoming the territory, [illegible].

The old snuff-box [illegible] Grant on [illegible] yesterday [illegible].

The Nevada legislature yesterday re-elected to the United States senate [illegible] most prominent [illegible] advocate, the Hon. John B. Jones.

It is reported as now conceded that Colonel J. C. Spooner will be elected as United States senator from Wisconsin to succeed Angus Cameron.

[illegible] formerly candidate for governor of Ohio, [illegible] may yesterday as to entertain a state [illegible].

Yesterday witnessed an attempt [illegible] murder of [illegible] a political [illegible] in Germany. The whole American people will rise up and thank the telegraph [illegible] as careful as to inform [illegible] that it [illegible] of the German [illegible].

The [illegible] River Press [illegible] its readers [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Protestant churches, one Women's Christian Temperance union, one [illegible] Women's Relief [illegible] city [illegible].

A Cheyenne paper tells its readers that the election of F. E. Warren for mayor will insure work for the laborer and mechanic, and continued prosperity for the tradesmen and others, a remark that retains one for a joy of the late campaign. We don't know who was elected, but in case of a wrong result we trust that Cheyenne will not carry the whole country down into the bottomless pit.

The bill to repeal the preemption act, the desert land act, and the timber culture act passed the senate yesterday. There has been a feeling of late that the United States has been too generous in disposing of its land and that the time has come for more care in the matter. The new law, if adopted, will restrict to 160 acres the amount of land that each person can obtain from the government, and the only method of obtaining this much will be by means of the homestead act. We think the change proposed is a wise one.

We [illegible]

[illegible] at the recent election. The return of [illegible] with the [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] M. Haines, of the Illinois legislature, seems to be well supplied with that quality which is popularly known as "cheek." The other day the house of representatives elected Haines, who claims to be a sort of independent, to the position of temporary speaker. Now comes Haines and claims that his election holds good for the term, and that he is not temporary speaker but permanent speaker. And so yesterday and the day before were spent by the democrats in an unsuccessful effort to get rid of him. We suggest that our own "great statesman," the Hon. Horace A. W. Tabor, who served two years in a position to which he was not elected, send congratulations to the Hon. Elijah M. Haines, of Lake county, Illinois.

The death of a man who was speaker of three congresses and vice president of the United States for four years does not seem to make much impression on the Denver editors. The Times, which, though an evening paper, does better than the Republican or News, adds some information about Mr. Colfax, but says nothing editorially of [illegible]. The Republican [illegible] about the same way. The News [illegible] about Mr. Colfax [illegible]. And yet the [illegible]

Governor [illegible] would make [illegible].

Mr. Ferguson, representative of Arapahoe county, has an elegant long-tailed coat made by Poole, the fashionable London tailor. Mr. Ferguson also has a [illegible] prepared by Poole.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Schuyler Colfax, whose sudden death at Mankato, Minnesota, yesterday, is announced in our dispatches this morning, was born in New York city, March 23, 1823. He was a grandson of General William Colfax, the last commander of Washington's lifeguard. His only education was received in common schools. His work began early, for when in 1836 he moved with his widowed mother to Indiana, he had already served three years as a merchant's clerk. The next five years were spent in the same kind of work in a country store at New Carlisle, Indiana. In 1841 he moved to South Bend with his step-father, who had been elected county auditor and who appointed Schuyler as his deputy. Here young Colfax studied law, and in 1845 became the editor and proprietor of a weekly whig paper, the St. Joseph Valley Register, which he continued to publish for eighteen years.

In 1850 he was elected a delegate from St. Joseph county to the convention that framed a new constitution for Indiana. As a member of this convention he opposed the provision in the constitution prohibiting colored men from settling in the state. The following year he was a whig candidate for congress, but was defeated. He was more successful in 1854, when he was elected by the newly formed republican party. He was re-elected six times, and served as a member of the lower house fourteen years. From December, 1863, to March, 1868, he was speaker, a position in which he was succeeded by Mr. Blaine. In 1868 he was nominated for the vice presidency by the republican convention that nominated Grant for president the first time, and was elected.

Four years later the republicans renominated President Grant, but Henry Wilson was put on the ticket as candidate for vice-president.

When Mr. Colfax's term as vice president expired in March, 1873, he returned to his home in South Bend, and has not held any public position since or taken any prominent part in public affairs. During the last few years he has been quite well known in the country as a lecturer. He has delivered to many large audiences his lecture on "Abraham Lincoln"—a subject that he was well qualified to treat because of his intimate relations as adviser and friend to the president during the war.

The closing year of his official life was the saddest of his whole official career, and can not properly be passed over even in the hour of death. Just before the close of his term as vice-president an investigation by congress connected him with the famous "Credit Mobilier," and since then public opinion, which [illegible] in this matter, has held towards Schuyler Colfax an attitude of [illegible] other men whom [illegible] have been hon[illegible] Colfax has been [illegible]. We believe that he has [illegible] great meas[illegible] have rested on [illegible] that he [illegible].

[illegible] Mr. Colfax appeared to best advantage [illegible] the house of representatives. [illegible] was a time of violent party feeling [illegible] in congress was too [illegible] an effective check on the [illegible]. And yet, notwithstanding these [illegible] to be a fierce partisan, even his [illegible] that he was fair.

[illegible] Mr. Colfax will seem to belong to [illegible]. This is because he has [illegible] of politics. Certainly he was not very old, for he lacked [illegible] completing his sixty-second year. [illegible] the men who were leaders when [illegible] largely passed away. [illegible] Lincoln and Stevens and Sumner [illegible] Colfax, and with [illegible] will receive the respect [illegible]. The house of representatives [illegible] out of respect to his memory, and we his fellow citizens [illegible] to step for a moment's homage [illegible] who was genial and kind in private [illegible] public was the friend of freedom and a faithful servant of his country.

[illegible] dispatches have given a fair idea of the controversy now going on between Mr. Clarkson of the republican national committee and Mr. Legate the alleged representative of St. John. But the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of January 12th and 13th give a somewhat fuller account of the alleged bribery which permits a more intelligent summing up of the case. The Globe-Democrat gives extended interviews with both Clarkson, the member of the national committee with whom Legate began his negotiations, and with Kerens who was sent by the national committee from New York at Clarkson's request to conduct the investigation. The charge in brief is this. Legate, professing to be the representative of St. John, called on Clarkson in Cincinnati on Sunday, October 5th, and opened negotiations. In brief the proposition was this. If the national committee would give St. John $25,000 he would abandon the stump in Ohio on the ground that he was hoarse and his other speeches during the campaign should be in the interest of Blaine. Clarkson did not wish to take any responsibility in the matter and referred the matter to the national committee in New York. At his request Mr. R. C. Kerens was sent by the national committee to take charge of the matter. Mr. Kerens met Mr. Legate in Cincinnati on the 8th and at Columbus on the 9th, but did not conclude the negotiations. On the 10th the following letter was sent by Legate to Kerens:

"CLEVELAND, October 10, 1884. DEAR SIR: [illegible] take in coming here. [illegible] should have gone to Detroit. I have been communicating [illegible] by telegraph. I have said to [illegible] it was two-fifths down in [illegible] and three-fifths by the [illegible] upon 16th, provided [illegible] to-day, and [illegible] should be done. Must [illegible]. Leave in short time for [illegible]. Will cancel all west of there. Meet me in Pittsburg to-night.

"I sent you telegram under name of Johnson, because I didn't want to use my own name. I confess I made pledge quite wildly, but Plumb told me to make it. I mean by that he told to keep St. John quiet in this state and get him to Cincinnati, and you would give $5,000 or $8,000 down, and then I said, 'Suppose I pledge him $10,000 will my pledge be good?' and he said 'Yes, Kerens will (give) him $10,000,' so if I have cut a big hog the pork belongs to Plumb. Now I am going over to Pittsburg to see him; is it not possible for you to send some one from New York to arrange with him and fix him then and there?

"I am a little guilty because you can't respond to Johnson's call for aid to his country. It was not possible you were seduced on the way home and thus led astray. Not that you are drunk for you are too good a St. Johnite, and love Sunday school. I have got St. John out of the state and made promises to him that, in some way, I want redeemed. You may not care a d—n, but I have to live with him and you don't. So does Plumb, Simpson, et omnie genus. [illegible], how scholarly.

Yours truly,

Signed JAMES F. LEGATE."

This contains the documentary evidence of the case. If it is not a forgery and if Mr. Legate was authorized to represent St. John, there can be no question of St. John's trying to sell out his party. Mr. Legate made the following statement in the Topeka State Journal with reference to the letter and the charges:

TOPEKA, Kan., January 12.—The State Journal this evening prints an interview with Jas. F. Legate in relation to a letter published to-day, purporting to have been written by him to R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis. After reading the letter carefully, Mr. Legate said: "This letter is a cold-blooded forgery. I never wrote anything of the kind to him or to any one. It is a wilful and malicious lie from beginning to end. I never knew Mr. Kerens, and never met him but once. I rode with him from Cincinnati to Columbus some days before the October election, when he told the methods of the campaign in Cincinnati." Mr. Legate also declared he never made any such proposition, written or oral; that Governor St. John had never talked to him on the subject, had never offered to make any terms with the republicans, and that St. John had never authorized him to make any proposition, and that any charge that he had done so was a wilful lie, gotten up to injure St. John and ease down men who had been lying on him.

The statement of Legate contains two very vital statements. One is that he never wrote the letter and second that he was not the representative of St. John.

In answer to the denial of Legate that he wrote the letter, the Globe-Democrat on Tuesday morning publishes a facsimile of the letter. This is pretty good evidence of the genuineness of the letter. It shows that the letter is probably in the handwriting of Legate. If it were not, such an opportunity would not be given for testing it. It is evidence of good faith on the part of those making the charges. Considering all the facts we are inclined to believe in the genuineness of the letter. This is much fortified by the statements of Clarkson and Kerens, who gave all the details of different interviews. If the latter conclusion that the letter is genuine is correct, then all the rest of Legate's denials are not worthy of credence.

But allowing all this, Legate is not yet proven to be the representative of St. John. If he wrote the above letter and then lied about it, he was fully capable of attempting to blackmail the national committee as the alleged representative of St. John. Both Clarkson and Kerens state however that Legate presented letters and telegrams from St. John showing that Legate was entitled to represent him. This is the weak point in the case against St. John and the case cannot be fully made out until Legate is shown beyond question of doubt to have acted with the consent of St. John. The circumstantial evidence against St. John is strong, but it is fair to wait for clearer proof before convicting him of treachery. He cannot be cleared, however by any statement of Legate as Legate's record is unsavory and bad.

It is a great misfortune that there should be such a scandal. The men who voted the prohibition ticket may have mistaken judgments, but there can be no question about their devotion to principle. They should be more careful hereafter about selecting candidates for office simply because of a prohibition record. St. John was a scheming politician and those who know him best believe him capable of selling out.

We should all shun narrowness. Not only should we ourselves seek breadth, but we should encourage in others any effort to broaden human knowledge and human sympathy. It is a good thing to see among us an intelligent understanding of the affairs of the people of other lands. These remarks we are led to make from reading in an exchange the following valuable and interesting comment on the future government of the great people across the water who are bound to us by ties of language and blood:

The fear is expressed in English circles, that the crown of England, in event of Queen Victoria's death, would lodge on the head of the dissipated Prince of Wales, passes away with the 21st birthday of that royal personage's eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, the future king of England. The queen having lived nearly to the age allotted human life, it is only a question of a brief period when the young prince will occupy the throne of that great empire and the reins of government will be held by masculine hands again.

The author of this brief but sane remark ought to be able when his present position becomes too small for him to get employment on the Russian journal whose explanation of our presidential election we published two or three days ago.

We are glad to see the New York Times face in a manly way the problem of furnishing a pedestal for the Bartholdi statue. People living as far from New York city as we do are not likely to lie awake nights even if Miss Liberty does not find a place to put her feet. Says the Times:

It may be true that the statue of Liberty is "a magnificent gift from the people of France to our whole people, and not to the people of New York," but this and other statements of fact or fancy with which Mr. Cox's joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the pedestal is supported do not make it clear that such an appropriation is constitutional or proper. The statue when erected will owe its existence to a sentiment, not to any practical demand for it, and as the lofty and pleasurable emotions which it will inspire will not be appreciably felt by the citizens of Texas and Missouri, we do not see why they should be called upon to help pay for putting it up. The delay in providing a pedestal for M. Bartholdi's work is embarrassing and humiliating, but the embarrassment and humiliation should be borne for some time longer before the federal treasury is saddled with the expense of completing the work.

FROM STATE PAPERS.

Loco and Hawks.

San Miguel Journal.

Repeal the loco weed law; it is a robbery and a fraud upon the state. Let the hawk's head law meet the same fate.

A Democratic "Kicker."

South Pueblo Star.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among democrats in this state in view of the manner in which their party is managed. It is putting it mildly to say that it is managed as a close corporation. A few men, and they by no means the ablest and most sagacious, have for several years past assumed and exercised dictatorial power in its counsels, and when it suited their purpose have set aside legitimate authority, assembled in secret caucus and made a ticket and a platform for the party, as in Arapahoe county in the spring of '83. As the time approaches for a new distribution of honors, we see renewed manifestations of the arbitrary and exclusive spirit. It is held to be a species of treason to mention the name of any other than one man for senator. It is given to be understood that the new administration at Washington can only be approached by the permission and through the influence of a particular set of men. If this is democracy, a very little of it will go a long ways with us. We propose to speak of men as we find them, and if the self appointed leaders don't like it, we suppose they will have to lump it.

"A New Innovation."

Leadville Herald.

Complimentary benefits to editors is a new innovation, and, in our opinion, not a good one. The editor of the Rocky Mountain Celt announces that his friends and admirers have voluntarily agreed to give him a complimentary benefit next Sunday, in the shape of a musical and literary entertainment, the proceeds of which will be presented to the editorial beneficiary. As the aforesaid editor has no intention of leaving the state or his profession, and as we have not heard of his being in straitened financial condition, we fail to find an excuse for his being the recipient of public gate money. If his "friends and admirers" desire to prove their friendship and admiration, they should do so at their own expense, and not drag the public into such a money-getting scheme as the proposed benefit undoubtedly is. Benefits of this description to newspaper men are not calculated to enhance the esteem in which the profession should be held by the profession and the world.

PERSONAL.

Freddy Gebhardt is among the recent arrivals in Paris.

Major H. C. McDowell has paid $25,000 for the horse Dictator.

Lulu Hurst draws the line in magnetism at gentlemen of color.

Dr. William Marshall, late physician to Queen Victoria, is dead.

Boston has thirty-seven residents assessed at over $1,000,000 each.

Chief Justice Waite's physician is Mrs. Caroline B. Winslow, M. D.

Mr. Gladstone's rule is "twenty-two bites to every mouthful of meat."

In one of the Indian languages the word "woman" is rendered "kew-kew-jaw-jaw."

Mme. Rosa Bonheur is recovering her health and will spend the winter at Nice, painting.

Carl Schurz is to make a southern lecture tour, beginning at Richmond on the 19th inst.

It is said that Mr. Cleveland has had to shake hands with 700 people every week since his election.

A Dartmouth Sioux Indian sophomore's native name is Wiyohpeyttawicasta, but he passes as Charles A. Eastman.

Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, is said to use more ink in signing his name than any man in that branch of congress.

Pere Hyacinthe Loyson is a vehement opponent of the use of tobacco in any form or for any purpose except to kill insects.

Parson Newman has decided to remain permanently on the Pacific coast. He has fixed his tariff on $10,000 funeral eulogies.

F. H. Snyder, inventor of a dynamite shell gun, has been invited to England to lay the apparatus before the British admiralty.

The old liberty bell is a bonanza for the Philadelphia city council. A number of the municipal statesmen will travel on it.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Miss Susan B. Anthony will remain in Washington until after the meeting of the Woman's Rights association on January 20th, after which she sails for Europe.

Leprosy is increasing so rapidly in Honolulu that government action is about to be taken to prevent its spread if possible. Vaccination with the microbe is to be tried.

Grover Cleveland is in accord with the democratic doctrine of "Turn the rascals out." His last act as governor of New York was to sign pardons for a number of penitentiary convicts.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's congregation lately filed upon him an objection to his habit of smoking as unchristianlike. He plants himself on the Bible, says that it does not prohibit tobacco, and refuses to quit.

C. H. Stoddard says that Hawthorne was never well paid, as literary payment is understood now, even in the fullness of his fame. He remembers the novelist once showing him an offer from a publisher of $3 per printed page for a story.

Governor Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, remembers that he came near drowning when a boy. "I counted distinctly the number of times I sank, and when I started to go down the third time I said to myself, 'Here goes the third and last time; now I am dead.' Every event of my life passed before me with vivid distinctness, but without creating any peculiar feeling. I felt that I was dead, and a sweeter death one cannot die."

Of the twenty five members of the new board of aldermen in New York only six are liquor dealers—an unusually small proportion; five are lawyers, three are "statesmen" (to quote Tweed's description of himself when sent to the penitentiary), two are plumbers, two keep livery stables, one is a janitor, one a fishmonger, one a jeweler, one a stone cutter, one a contractor, one a carpenter and one a dealer in paper stock. The board stands: Fourteen county democrats, seven republicans and four Tammanyites.

The Nebuchadnezzar Cylinder.

New York Tribune.

The following translation of the recently discovered Babylonian cylinder in the New York Museum of Art was made by J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J., a pupil in Assyrian cuneiform of Professor Haupt. The cylinder was copied in September and the translation announced on November 17th, 1884. As the text was somewhat obliterated and presented considerable difficulty on account of the cuneiform form of some of the characters, these were restored by J. N. Strassmaier, S. J., according to Professor Haupt, the distinguished Babylonian authority. On December 29th the translation was offered for revision to Professor Haupt, who spoke of the advisability of a "provisional publication" according to the plan of George Smith of the British museum. The work will appear with the full text, which has been in press since December 29th. For the perfection of these texts the translator is indebted to J. N. Strassmaier, S. J., and for material and valuable assistance to Professor Haupt of Baltimore.

This inscription, to the knowledge of the writer, and on the authority of the two great cuneiform scholars mentioned, has never before been translated, and the full text could not be gathered from this cylinder alone without collating with the other cylinders in the British museum. The inscription refers to the rebuilding and restoration, by Nebuchadnezzar, of the temple of the Sun at Sippara, a sister city to Larsa, where there was also a temple of the sun god Samas. The translation here given is provisional, and keeps to the crude form common in Babylonian texts. The inscription will be published with triple text—the Archaic Babylonian cuneiform of the original, the Babylonian cuneiform of the sixth century, B. C., and the Assyrian of the seventh century. The details of translation and the modification of the wording will appear in the work now in press, as the translator has collated it with the Babylonian texts hitherto published.

THE TRANSLATION.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of righteousness, who knoweth the fear of the gods, the beloved of justice and righteousness, [illegible] of life and the one causing the fear of the great God to dwell in the heart of the people. The builder of the temple of the god, Restorer of the temple Saggil and the temple Zida, mighty son of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, I am.

The God Merodach, the great Lord, in mighty power raised me up for the restoration of the city and the renewing of his temples. A lofty name he proclaimed.

The temple of Parra, the temple of the Sun, at Sippara, which long before me was in decay and needed repair . . . . . rebuilt.

The Sun God Samas, the great Lord, not to any former king, has he done this former. Nor has he given commands to do this, . . his servant, whom the fear of his divinity urged to the building of his temples, turned my heart . . . . to this work.

The God Samas encouraged my hands, he received my prayers for the building of that temple, the building of the temple of the God Samas.

Samas, Ramanu and Merodach caused power to be in my prayer unto Samas, for the building of the temple of the sun, Samas my lord, the lofty judge of heaven and earth, the great, the elevated . . . .

Lord ruler, arbitrator of right, the great lord, my lord, . . his temple the temple of the sun, which is at Sippara in joy and gladness (?) . . in it.

Samas, great Lord, upon the joyful entering into the temple of Parra, thy glorious temple, into the works of my hands may truly be favorable and may thy assistance complete my glory.

In thy work of justice, grant me . . a fullness of glory, a life unto a remote day, and the establishment of my throne for eternity.

Lord, for all eternity, the sceptre of rule, true power, ... made the sceptre of my royalty forever. . . . With mighty weapons give the bow that will make glorious my warriors. The God Samas thou mighty and bond, bind me by thy word.

Finish the deed. May they, my enemies, draw near, make my weapons strong, and let my arms scatter mine enemies.

It is an interesting fact for the people of New York city, that the first unpublished cuneiform inscriptions to reach them should belong to the reign of a king so familiar in Oriental history.

Jeffrey Hudson, the Dwarf

All the Year Round.

If we may believe his biographers, Jeffrey was seven years old and only eighteen inches high when he first attracted the attention of George Villiers, the new Duke of Buckingham. Villiers had built for himself a magnificent mansion at Burleyson-the-Hill, near Oakham, and here the famous dwarf first made his appearance before the king and court, then on a visit to the Duke of Buckingham, served up, it is said, in a cold pie, out of whose crust he leaped in the full attire of a gallant page of honor. After this the dwarf was presented to Queen Henrietta Maria, and was contrasted with a gigantic porter at Whitehall, who, it is said, during the progress of a masque at court, pulled the little fellow out of his pocket. So much in the royal confidence had Jeffrey grown that he was dispatched to France to bring over a midwife for his royal mistress' accouchement, but was captured by a French privateer, and carried into Dunkirk, being released soon after at the express instance of the French court. In the civil war Jeffrey obtained the commission of a captain of horse, but followed the fortunes of his mistress when she took refuge in France. Hudson was of a peppery, valiant temper, and enraged by the too familiar practical jokes of the young English refugees about the court, he challenged one Mr. Crofts, of their number, to mortal combat. Crofts appeared at the rendezvous armed with a squirt, but Jeffrey showed conclusively that the laws of honor had no respect for the size of those who appealed to it, and compelled Mr. Crofts to meet him on horseback, armed with pistols. On this occasion the dwarf brought down his man with fatal effect, and was compelled to fly the court of France in consequence. Hudson returned to England after the Restoration, and from a captain of horse became, it is said, a naval commander. Anyhow, he was taken prisoner by the Barbary rovers and sold into slavery, but was redeemed, after a time and spent the rest of his life in obscurity, supported by a pension allowed him by the Villierses and other noble families. According to his own account, he grew not at all between his seventeenth and his thirtieth year, but after that shot up to the height of 3 feet 9 inches, a sudden growth which he attributed to the beatings and hardships endured under his Mahommedan masters.

Paying for a Prince.

The Spectator.

The Prince of Wales is fairly popular, though he will never evoke the kind of affection offered to his mother; and of Prince Edward himself nothing is known, either good or bad, except that under his reign we shall escape the danger which Lord Brougham believed might be fatal to the constitution—that of finding a man of genius on the throne. The opposition to the grant does not proceed from any dislike either to the monarchy or to the royal family, but from a sort of grudge against allowances which seem to poor people excessive, needless, and calculated, as they put it, to "pamper" purely ornamental personages. That line of argument is not quite fair, even as regards members of the royal house who are distant from the succession, for they are placed by law under serious disabilities; they are debarred by precedent from trying to make fortunes, and they are forbidden by a feeling, quite as strong in Hackney as anywhere else, from living in England as poor men. The number of the princes will, no doubt, in time lead to a change of system and of the law; but, for the present, we cannot honestly say they have no claim whatever upon the generous consideration of the people, who, after all, have hitherto willed that they shall be what they are. Prince Edward's case is, however, widely different from theirs. He is the heir to the throne under a rule which will certainly last as long as the monarchy; and he is as much entitled as the sovereign, though of course in a different degree, to a dignified maintenance from the people. If he is not they have no right to control his marriage, or his conduct in politics or his general behavior—a right which, formally or informally, they will most assuredly exert. The popular argument that the queen or the Prince of Wales ought to find the money is not right. The electors do not maintain their grown up sons, but make them maintain themselves, which Prince Edward cannot do. The queen is rich, if she is rich, through a sedulous economy which the people, mindful of the conduct of many predecessors, ought to entirely approve, and she should not be fined for a virtue which, in an age of almost insane luxury and profusion, helps in the most definite way to restrain its discrediting general competition in expense. The Prince of Wales, on the other hand, has not got the money. He never was extravagantly endowed for his position, which is intended to be that of a first-class noble, and the revolution which has occurred in the affairs of his duchy—the decline alike in rents and royalties—must have reduced his revenues by at least one-third. If Prince Edward, therefore, is to be placed in the independent position which he would occupy if he were the son of a great noble, the nation must vote the money, and should do it, as part of the unavoidable cost of royalty, without a grudge. The objection that the prince is only ornamental is inconsistent. If he is so, so is the monarchy, and if he is not, then he is in training—or, if you will, in waiting—for a post deemed essential by the people, and yet, so far as we can see, actually essential both to its unity and to its leadership among the communities it has thrown out. To object to pay money for the heir to such a post is no more reasonable, on the ground of need, than to object to pay it for a training ship or a cavalry [illegible].

Animals and Earth Vibrations

[illegible] Jefferies.

Very probably not only fish but animals and some birds hear as much by the vibration of the earth as by the sound traveling in the atmosphere, and depend as much upon their immediate perception of the slightest tremor of the earth as upon recognition by the ear in the manner familiar to ourselves. When rabbits, for instance, are out feeding in the grass it is often possible to get quite close to them by walking in this way, extremely slow, and carefully placing the foot by slow degrees upon the ground. The earth is then merely pressed, and not stepped upon at all, so that there is no jar. By doing this I have often moved up within gunshot of rabbits without the least aid from cover. Once now and then I have walked across a field straight at them. Something, however, depends on the direction of the wind, for then the question of scent comes in. To some degree it is the same with hares. It is certainly the case with birds, as wood pigeons, a flock of them, will remain feeding only just the other side of the hedge; but if you stamp the earth, will rise instantly. So will rooks, though they will not fly far if you are not armed. Partridges certainly secure themselves by their attention to the faint tremor of the ground. Pheasants do so too, and make off running through the underwood long before any one is in sight. The most sensitive are landrails, and it is difficult to get near them for this reason. Though the moving grass [illegible] conceal an approaching person from the grass it conceals them from him; these birds change their positions, no matter how quietly he walks. Let him be as cunning as he will, and think to cut off corners and cross the [illegible] rail's retreat, the bird baffles him nine times in ten. That it is advised of the direction the pursuer takes by the vibration of the surface is at least probable; other birds [illegible] hope to escape by remaining still till they feel the tremor coming direct toward them, when they rise. [illegible] and dry weather [illegible] the susceptibility of the surface to vibrate, and may sometimes in part account for the wildness or apparent tameness of birds and animals. [illegible] the existence of such tremors [illegible] to lie on the ground with his ear to the surface [illegible] being trained to them, [illegible] as well at first only feel the [illegible] as of a wagon or a [illegible]. [illegible] experiments with most delicate [illegible] show the constant vibration [illegible] movement communicated [illegible] or [illegible] the "pulse" [illegible] and [illegible] it has [illegible] almost [illegible] possible as yet to carry out the object, so greatly are these movements obscured by the ceaseless and sporadic vibrations of the solid earth. There is nothing unreasonable in the supposition that, if an instrument can be constructed to show these, the ears of animals and birds have organisms, and not iron and steel, should be able to discover the [illegible] of the surface.

Breakfast and Dinner.

Atlanta Constitution.

There is a good one told by General Pierce Young, which we print in connected shape. Custer and Young were room mates and classmates and devoted friends at West Point. In the war they were both generals of cavalry on opposing sides. One day General Young was invited to breakfast at a [illegible] mansion in Virginia. The beautiful young lady had prepared a sumptuous breakfast to which the general was addressing himself with ardor when a shell [illegible] came [illegible]. Glancing through a window [illegible] charging toward the house at the head of his staff. Out the window Young went, calling to the young ladies, "Tell Custer I leave this breakfast for him." Custer enjoyed it heartily, and looked forward with pleasure to the dinner in the distance. In the meantime, Young, smarting over the loss of his breakfast and his hasty retreat drove the federal line back, and by dinner time was in sight of the hunter mansion again. Custer, who was sitting down to [illegible] that's the [illegible] would [illegible] picture [illegible] classmate [illegible] dinner. And out of the window he went, and away like a flash, while the Georgia general walked in and sat down to dinner.

As Bad as the Major.

Southern Bivouac.

Major Fountleroy had a confirmed habit of stammering. One day he came up with a straggler from the [illegible] Mary cannoneers, who, it seems, was similarly affected in his speech. Him the lieutenant accosted in his peculiar vernacular. "[illegible] w-f-t-t-a-a-t is the [illegible] artillery ahead?" "[illegible]" stammered the [illegible] "I-d-d-on't k-know," stammered the boy. In a rage the lieutenant out with his sword and was about to punish the offender, when the soldier held up both hands, crying, "[illegible] hold on, lieutenant, I-I-I s-s-swear I c-c-can't talk a d-d-d damned bit b-b-better than you can!"

Victims of Dynamite.

SOMERSET, Penn., January [illegible]. Following is the list of last night's dynamite explosion at the Somerset Chemical works: Killed—Scott Schaeffer, Henry Turner, who leaves a wife and five small children. [illegible] fireman, badly burned on the face, hands and body; James Howlett, similarly injured. There are five hundred pounds of nitroglycerine in a building fifty yards from the place where the explosion occurred. The factory turned out fifteen hundred pounds of dynamite a day.

Too Serious for a Joke

LONDON, January 15.—No clue is yet discovered to the perpetrators of the dynamite outrage at the town hall in Warminster. The explosion was attended with the issuing of dense volumes of smoke from the hall. The front windows of the hall and the windows of adjacent buildings were shattered, but the mason work received no damage.

It has been ascertained that the explosion at the town hall at Warminster was caused by gun powder. The affair is believed to have been the work of a practical joke.

NewspaperARCHIVE®.com

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$10.00	Six Months	$5.00
Three Months	2.50	One Month	1.00

WEEKLY IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$2.00	Six Months	$1.00
Three Months	.50	One Month	25

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application at the office

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

A SILVER CONVENTION

The miners of Colorado, and others interested in the continued coinage of silver have issued a call for a convention, to be held in Denver on January 28, 1885. The several counties of the state are invited to send as many delegates as they sent to the state political conventions of 1884. Residents of other states and territories who are interested in the cause are also invited to be present. This is to be the nucleus of a grand movement for the protection of the silver interests.

A reader of the GAZETTE asserts that Senator Teller voted for the silver bill. He did. There are a large number of statesmen in Colorado able to do this.

The silver conventions held all over the state indicate that the people desire the reelection of Senator Hill. Senator Stevenson of Gunnison should listen to his people and cast his vote for Senator Hill.

Senator Teller was the ablest representative in the senate of our railroads that we have yet had. No one ever introduced more railroad bills or discussed them more fully. If this state desires to elect a man who will carefully guard the interests of the Union Pacific, Mr. Teller should be elected.

The New York Tribune is frank to admit that the election of Erwin, the Morton candidate for speaker in New York, is a victory for Morton. It is not so foolish as the Denver Times, which still persists in not telling the truth about the result in this state. It is far more of a victory for Hill in this state than for Morton in New York because in the latter state there was no open fight because Erwin was the only candidate, but in Colorado there was an open, spirited fight which Senator Hill's candidate won by a vote of 15 to 11.

The letter published yesterday in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat regarding the bribery of St. John will be a great shock to those who voted for him. It may not be proven that he was bribed but it is pretty clear that there were some negotiations unless the letter was a forgery. It is only fair however to wait for St. John's reply before concerning him. We have always considered him a sort of a demagogue but believe in treating him fairly. The charges are now so direct that the truth is likely to come out.

The News in its fight against the present fee system is exposing a good deal of illegal charging. In one case it shows the charges for filing papers on appeal from county court were $6.00 while the legal fee is $1.00. If the present system of fees is not radically changed there should at least be some stringent law against overcharging. No ordinary business man has the time to familiarize himself with the fee laws and he can be cheated by court officers if there is a disposition. The punishment for overcharging should be very severe.

The passage of the Reagan interstate commerce bill will not inspire respect for our legislators. It is fortunate that there is the check of a senate and president. If the bill were a law and could be enforced it would demoralize the business of the country in a month. Perhaps no recent development of our railroad system has been more helpful to business than "pooling." This Reagan bill prohibits. To abolish pooling would increase the discriminations and cuts in rates that so demoralize business. The Tribune-Republican speaks of a provision in the bill which prohibits making a long haul for the same price as a short haul. If this were enforced, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo would cease to be competitive points. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe must charge more for carrying freight to Colorado Springs and Denver than to Pueblo, and the Union Pacific lines and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy must charge more for hauling to Colorado Springs and Pueblo than to Denver. It is about as absurd a bill as ever was drawn.

Colorado's representatives in the senate in February, 1878, seemed to have voted right on the final passage of the silver bill. But they failed to support an amendment offered by Senator Morrill of Vermont, which if passed would have prevented all this talk about silver not going into circulation. On February 15th, 1878, Senator Morrill is reported by the Record as follows:

Mr. Morrill—I renew the amendment I offered a little while ago as a proviso to come in at the end of line 27 after the word dollars:

And provided further, that for any amount of silver dollars which may be issued under this act, there shall be redeemed and cancelled by the secretary of the treasury an equal amount of United States notes of denominations less than $5.

I have no speech to make upon this question but it will be obvious to all who have studied the subject that the only way to get silver dollars into the pockets of the people is to retire the small notes and I offer this amendment for that purpose and for no other.

The above amendment is not unlike the [illegible] Senator [illegible] has been trying for months to get through the senate. Senator Morrill [illegible] almost precisely the reasons now given [illegible] [illegible] Even Senator Chaffee suggested the substance of Senator Morrill's amendment as a remedy for the non-circulation of silver. But the amendment met with no response from either Senator Chaffee or Teller and it was defeated. This showed that there was need of intelligent friends of silver in the senate. Had the amendment been added to the bill, it would have stopped the mouths of the anti-silver men who are continually claiming as a reason for a cessation of the coinage of silver, the fact that only $40,000,000 in silver has gone into circulation.

The general impression that exists in the minds of intelligent foreigners in regard to our politics is very difficult to understand. Several Russian papers were supplied with dispatches regarding our presidential election from New York which gave a correct idea of our contest. Yet we find comments to these in the Novoe Vremia which is said to be a newsy paper.

According to the latest news from New York concerning the coming election of a new president of the United States, which is to be held on March 4, 1885, victory will be on the side of the democratic candidate, Mr. Cleveland, who has received 219 electoral votes against 182 votes for Mr. Blaine. With 18 votes over the required majority, Mr. Cleveland can be considered as the next president of the union, provided, however, that during the four months that remain up to March 4, 1885, there shall not happen some event which might force the democrats to put up another candidate. In 1876 the democratic candidate, who had been elected by a majority of three votes, was counted out. In America, where political campaigns are conducted by all means, legal and illegal, everything is possible, and, in view of the tragic end of Lincoln and Garfield, Mr. Cleveland must observe caution until the fourth day of March.

The European Messenger, which is published at St. Petersburg gave this interesting information on November 14th.

The chances of Gen. Cleveland are nearly all gone, as his partisans have gone over to Mr. Blaine, who is making a grand triumphal march all over the country, being greeted everywhere not only as a favorite candidate but also as a savior of his country.

Our English cousins are not much better informed. In the Statesman's Year book of 1885 we find the following notice of our presidential election of 1880: "November 4 the nomination of General Garfield by 'caucus' to the presidency of the United States of America." This book is the English authority on all foreign governments and is probably the most accurate published.

SECRETARY TELLER AND SILVER

One thing is definitely settled in the minds of the people of Colorado and that is that the interests of their state demand the election of a senator as a successor to Senator Hill who can ably and effectively defend the silver interests of the state. Secretary Teller has recently returned to the state and, if rumor is true, will take a hand in the senatorial contest. Senator Teller had the good fortune to represent Colorado in the winter of 1877-78 when the memorable debate took place on the silver question which ended in the passage of the Bland silver bill. The bill was introduced into the senate December 6, 1877, and occupied the attention of the senate until February 15th, when after an all-night session it passed. In looking over the record of the proceedings of the senate we notice that fifty-two of the seventy-six senators took an active part in the debate. We regret that in the index we do not find the name of Senator Teller among the number. By some inexcusable blunder of the editor of the record, Mr. Teller's active support of the silver bill is unnoticed. But at the risk of wearying the patience of our readers and crowding out other but not more valuable matter, we will give Mr. Teller's record in full. We beseech the kindly forbearance of our readers in doing this. We copy it in full from the Congressional Record which is a verbatim record of congressional proceedings, all that Mr. Teller said. On December 6th Mr. Teller arose in his seat and the record gives the following:

Mr. Teller—I should like to say, Mr. President, that my pair was confined exclusively to the question of the admission of senators and purely political questions and I did not refer to a case like the silver bill. Therefore I do not consider myself paired on the silver bill or any question of that character. I do not know how the senator from Oregon would vote if he were here.

Certainly the most captious critic of Mr. Teller will allow that this is to the point.

On February 14th, 1878 the senate considered the silver bill. At the end of the session Mr. Teller took the following part which we give in full again, begging the indulgence of our readers.

Mr. Teller—I desire to make an amendment to the pending bill.

Surely this is concise, terse and pithy. It might be called epigrammatic if words differently chosen were put in the same space.

Two days afterwards the silver bill was again taken up when the following spicy debate took place.

Mr. Blaine. "Mr. President, —

Mr. Teller. If the senator will yield to me a moment I will state that yesterday I offered an amendment to the pending bill. I desire to withdraw it so as not to encumber the bill and I will present it in a different shape at a different time.

This is the record in full with all its roundest completeness and fullness. Nothing is concealed or suppressed. Secretary Teller has nothing to be ashamed of in it. There are no dreamy flights of imagination, no noisy columns of figures, no abstruse statement of principles in political economy, no dashing exordium, or tearful peroration. It is a simple, direct, forceful statement of the issue that the most ignorant man can understand who has the leisure to wade through Mr. Teller's record. He cannot be called the "judicious hooker" for all that he says is original. The most diligent student of Adam Smith or John Stewart Mill will not accuse Mr. Teller of plagiarism. Nor will the most logical mind accuse Mr. Teller of repetition, verbosity or redundancy. His speeches are a model of style, and were the discussions of great subjects in the senate equally concise its deliberations of months would be shortened into twenty-four hours.

We cannot pass over this record without calling the attention of our readers to the exceeding delicacy which pervades and transfuses Mr. Teller's silver record. Our readers may be confused with the mass of material we have crowded from the record, but if they are and have the patience to glance through it again they will see that Mr. Teller withdrew his amendment so as not to encumber the bill. We cannot conceive of any more unselfish or sufficient reason for this course. He did not propose to stick his ears through the bill. The same delicate feeling is seen in the debates. He did not propose to embarrass the bill with his advocacy. He knew "they also serve who only stand and wait." Silence may be patriotic and we may readily conceive that Mr. Teller was patriotic. He showed a superb appreciation of the vastness of the silver question and the extent of his own knowledge. When a great cause pleaded for assistance, he would abstain, rather than humiliate the cause with his penny contribution.

We would not have this modesty of Senator Teller misunderstood. It would be unfair to state that he has limited capacity of speech. Though the index fails to mention any speech of his on the silver bill, it does show that he was a frequent participant in the debates of the senate during this session. We find in looking over the index that he made many speeches on railroads and appropriations. He was something of an expert on the former because of his long experience as a railroad attorney. Our readers should not infer that this necessitates knowledge of the silver question because no fees were paid in silver before the remonetization act passed. On the railroad question, the index to the Congressional Record credits him with the following remarks on the—

Bill (S. No. 5) to amend the Pacific railroad acts by creating a sinking fund.

Bill (S. No. 655) to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph company.

Bill (S. No. 255) to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Bill (S. No. 368) in relation to the Kansas Pacific railroad.

Bill (S. No. 1357) creating a board to be known as the Pacific railroad commissioners.

Bill (S. No. 284) creating the Utah and Northern Railroad company.

No friend of silver can complain of his silence on the silver question and his exuberance on railroad questions. Every man should be under obligation to talk about what he knows about and keep silent about the rest. The man who fulfils this obligation is a wise man. To complain that he did not speak on the silver question is equivalent to complaining because he is a wise man.

As to his other remarks they are almost without exception on some appropriation or private claim, and we will not give a list of them. This list and his silver record would be too much for one issue.

LITERARY NOTES

Henry Guy Carleton's newest comedy piece for Mr. Wallack is a light play to be christened "Personals."

Zola has received 8,000 francs merely for the right of the illustrated reproduction of his novel, "Germinal."

Mr. Frederick Harrison, who was for a long time a friend of George Eliot, is writing an article on the author.

Richard Pirch[illegible], late of the New York Staats-Zeitung, has become the editor of the St. Louis Daily Tribune, a German paper.

Edward Everett Hale's well-known story of "My Double" is being dramatized in Boston. It ought to make a bright bit of comedy.

The besetting sin of cultivated American writers in the present day is, "The London Academy" says, "indirectness and allusiveness."

The Macmillans have become the American agents for the sale of "The Portfolio." The list of the plates announced for 1885 is a notable one.

A portrait of Mr. Elihu Vedder with a biographical sketch by Miss A. M. F. Robinson, will appear in the February number of "The Magazine of Art."

Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend, the poet of the exposition opening at New Orleans, is an Iowan by birth, and her husband is a New Orleans commission merchant.

The colors of Dr. Johnson's coat and waistcoat, chocolate and buff—have been used in the binding of the centenary edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson."

J. N. Matthews of the Buffalo Express, is now credited with being the real, genuine, and only discoverer of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Matthews does not, however, put forth the claim himself.

Joseph Hatton has started a new Sunday paper in London which he calls the Age. He will uphold the queen, the lords, and all the traditional features of the monarchy as a good Tory should.

William Barry, a young Irishman who went to London to make his fortune almost twenty years ago, is said to be the hero of Mr. Black's story "Shandon Bells." His solitary book was a volume of sketches entitled "Moorland and Stream," in which the young author gave brilliant promise, which was blighted by his early death.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, is publishing weekly new short stories by American authors, the list including the names of Julian Hawthorne, George Parsons Lathrop, J. S. of Dale, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Helen Jackson, Marion Harland, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and others whose fiction interests the intelligent reader.

Once in a while the Englishman gets himself into trouble when abusing the literary ways of America. Some sharp paragraphs concerning American "piracy" of Mr. Edmund Yates' "Reminiscences" have been answered by Mr. Yates's own denial that there was any "piracy" at all. He was paid by his New York publishers what, he declares, "cannot be considered an unfair price."

General Grant, in his paper on "Shiloh," written for the February Century, scouts the idea that his army was in a defenseless condition at the close of the first day of the battle. He says that before any of Buell's troops had taken position, he had given orders to his division commanders to attack at daybreak on the second day. Of the close of the first day he says. "General Lew Wallace arrived after firing had ceased, and was placed on the right. Thus night came, Wallace came, and the advance of Nelson's division came, but none—except night—in time to be of material service to the gallant men who saved Shiloh on that first day, against large odds." He fixes the time of the capture of General Prentiss as certainly after half past four o'clock in the afternoon, as he himself was with Prentiss at that hour, "when his division was standing up firmly, and the general was as cool as if he had been expecting victory."

Two Pullman cars on the Pensacola & Atlantic railroad were wrecked by a following freight train, and six persons were seriously injured.

PERSONAL

Mr. Matthew Arnold celebrated on Christmas eve his sixty-second birthday anniversary.

Count Polokoff paid $200,000 for the Basilewski collection of Limoges ware, furniture, etc., and then gave it to the czar as a New Year's present.

Mrs. J. W. Mackey has paid $3000 for a tiny canvass by Gerome, the size of which is described as "almost as big as a pocket handkerchief."

William M. Neilson, who was Miss Hill's backer in the suit against ex-Senator Sharon, of California, has served notice on Mr. Sharon's lawyers that no money shall be paid her until his claims are settled.

The Rothschilds have succeeded in preserving their old homestead, the house of the red shield, in Jews' Lane, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and will convert it with the adjoining house into a repository of family relics.

A phrenologist has examined the bumps on Governor Cleveland's head, and declares that he has marked executive abilities, and that the predominating traits of character are will and resisting powers, which the democrats will soon find out to their disappointment.

Mme. Materna had a narrow escape lately at the imperial opera house in Vienna. She was at the wings and was just about stepping on the stage when a large bag filled with gas caught fire and suddenly exploded close to her. Fortunately she was not injured, though her nerves were shaken.

The latest surgical luxury is an instrument by which incisions may be made without giving pain. It consists of a knife which is regulated by a watch attachment so that it advances at the rate of only one inch in six hours. A slight sensation of uneasiness is produced, which does not, however, prevent the patient from going to sleep.

Lord Garmoyle, travelling in the far east, saw an account in the Hongkong Telegraph which rather misrepresented his "little affair" with Miss Finney, and wrote to that paper—spelling the name "Hongkonk," by the way—indignantly declaring that he had "never known, been introduced or presented to, or wished to know, a 'ballet girl.'"

Apropos of Bismarck's next anniversary, the seventieth of his birth and the fiftieth of his entry into official life, which falls on April 1, his first public position was that of assistant judge of the city court of Berlin. In that place he was rather irritable and impulsive. One day, taking down the deposition of a particularly exasperating and impertinent fellow, his patience quite gave way, he jumped up, and in a voice of thunder exclaimed: "Sir, behave yourself, or I shall put you out of the room." No sooner had he said the words than the presiding judge patted him on the shoulder, and mildly remarked: "My worthy young friend, the putting out is my affair." Herr von Bismarck went on with his task for a while, foaming inwardly, until another saucy rejoinder of the culprit brought him to his feet again, with the classical threat: "Sir, if you don't behave yourself instantly, I shall have you put out by the Herr Stadtgerichtsrath."

The Parisians are about to erect a monument to the glory of J. J. Rousseau in the Rue Nouvelle Heloise. "At the same time," says the Whitehall Review, "they relentlessly devote to destruction the famous Hotel Jean Jacques Rousseau, so called from the fact that Rousseau stopped at it on [illegible] when it was the Hotel de St. Quentin. It is a pity that a building which has so many associations with the literary history of France should go the way of all buildings so soon. It is haunted by other memories than those of the self-torturing sophist, which ought, one would think, to make it almost sacred in the eyes of Frenchmen. Within its walls George Sand wrote her first novel. Within its walls Jules Sandeau met her for the first time. Within its walls, too, a very different writer from either George Sand or Jules Sandeau, Gustave Planche, whom De Musset disliked so much, wrote his first critical essay. It seems ruthless to disturb the shades of this interesting little company of literary ghosts."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

The need of industrial education becomes more and more apparent. One great moral advantage which it is likely to ensure is a diminution of crime. Of the [illegible] prisoners in the eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania, only seven are mechanics, and the English home secretary states that 80 per cent of the vicious boys who have passed through industrial schools and have learned some honest trade have been entirely reformed. As a matter of pure economy therefore not to speak of philanthropy it would be a wise thing to build more educational training schools and save some of the money now spent on prisons and reformatories.

Facts make it evident in more ways than one that prevention of crime by caring for the juvenile population that is uncared for is more easy than suppression of crime in full grown people. One of the noblest and most efficient philanthropic organizations in the world is the Children's Aid Society of New York. From the thirty-second annual report just published we glean the following facts of universal interest and concern. In the lodging houses of this society during thirty years more than 250,000 different boys and girls have been sheltered and partly fed and instructed, in the industrial schools probably over 200,000 poor little girls have been taught, and of these it is not known that even a score have entered upon criminal courses of life or have become drunkards or beggars, though four-fifths of them were children of drunkards.

But a better test is the police statistics of crime. During a portion of the period through which these figures run, the population of the city increased from 814,224 in 1860 to about 1,317,69 in 1883. The commitments of girls and women for vagrancy notwithstanding this great increase in the population has fallen off from 5,886 in 1860 to 2,434 in 1883. The commitments of petty girl thieves fell off from one in every 739 in 1860 to one in every 4,422 in 1883. In the last eight years there has been a decrease of 16 per cent in all crimes against person and property. Says the Christian Union: "This decrease in crime in the great city of New York notwithstanding the great increase in population, the immense immigration and the fact that the era was one immediately following a great war—an era always favorable to the development of crime—affords a striking testimony to the value of a society which is steadily taking out of the city and transferring to rural homes in the west the children from whom the criminal classes would otherwise be recruited. When will the community learn that it is far easier and cheaper to prevent than to punish crime? Mercy costs less than justice and is more efficacious."

It should not be overlooked that the vast work of benevolence and public advantage has been accomplished through a distinctively Christian agency. The head and front of the Children's Agency for the last thirty years has been its secretary, Mr. Charles L. Brace, the author of Gesta Christi. Mr. Brace in his book entitled "The Dangerous Classes of New York," has said: "Christ aids the reform of the world as well as its charity. The best police and the most complete form of government are nothing if the individual morality be not there. But Christianity is the highest education of character. Give the poor that and only seldom will either alms or punishment be necessary."

When Mr. Ingersoll and men of that stamp undertake to make light of the Christian religion, there is no better answer than to point them to such results as the Children's Aid society has wrought under the inspiration of Christ. "By their fruits ye shall know them. Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

The Massachusetts railroad commissioners urge upon the railroad companies the diminution of Sunday trains. "We also recommend," they add, "that when Sunday work is necessary care be taken that one day's rest in seven be secured to every man. And we give the like advice to all railroad managers in [illegible]. Above all we recommend not only that no [illegible] employés shall be compelled to labor habitually on Sunday, but that all [illegible] be efficiently assured that they shall not be exposed to risk of discharge or of any [illegible] ation because of their objection [illegible] for the commonwealth will not [illegible] the corporations which are [illegible] inflict anything resembling punishment on any man because his conscience forbids him to work on the Lord's day."

From Thomas Carlyle's journals we extract the following passages of interest concerning Christ and the Christian religion:

"The difference between Socrates and Jesus Christ. The great conscious, the [illegible] measurably great unconscious. The one creating by manufacture, the other created, living and life-giving."

"Were my inward light once clear and [illegible], the world with all its tribulations would be under my feet. [illegible] of good cheer, I have overcome the world." So said the [illegible] when, what was his overcoming? [illegible] despite, greatness, the [illegible] of an accursed cross. [illegible] have overcome the world. [illegible] the streets of Jerusalem [illegible] brought tears into my eyes."

"On this latest [illegible] sorrowing mother [illegible] spent but read in the scriptures [illegible] have done. Read especially [illegible] Gospel that passion [illegible] being and communion of Jesus of Nazareth and see if you can understand and feel what is the divine depth of sorrow [illegible] by suffering and [illegible] and in great darkness there shines a great light."

CRESTED BUTTE

A Review of Its Work in 1884 and Prospects for 1885.

Three years ago Crested Butte commenced to uncover its beds of "black diamonds." Attention had been attracted to it as being the only spot outside of Pennsylvania where anthracite coal existed in marketable quantity, and a coal company was organized by Howard F. Smith and William A. B[illegible] and commenced mining and shipping the coal on a comparatively small scale. To-day Crested Butte is the point from which is shipped not only large quantities of anthracite coal, but also the best bituminous coal mined in Colorado, and the best coke manufactured the world over. For all three of these products the demand is greater than the present supply capacity, and for the future will only be limited by the measure of transportation facilities supplied by the railroad company. The terrible explosion in the mines of the C. C. & I. company about a year ago, causing work in these mines and also the manufacture of coke, to cease for some months, and the unusual severity of the winter of '83 and '84, with its unprecedented depth of snow, decreased the output of the mines and the production of coke very greatly in the year just past: nevertheless the record of coal and coke shipments for the year 1884 is very creditable for a town which four years ago may be said to have had no existence. Following are the figures for 1884:

MONTHLY SHIPMENT	Coke—No. tons	Bituminous—No. tons	Anthracite—No. tons
January	1,38[illegible]	2,16[illegible]	2,730
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	60
March	[illegible]	1,87[illegible]	240
April	[illegible]	2,50[illegible]	
May	[illegible]	2,25[illegible]	
June	[illegible]	2,20[illegible]	40
July	1,28[illegible]	2,19[illegible]	30
August	1,66[illegible]	1,16[illegible]	50
September	1,3[illegible]	3,30[illegible]	1,300
October	1,8[illegible]	3,38[illegible]	5,600
November	2,2[illegible]	3,676	5,050
December	2,700	3,000	3,980
Total shipment	16,79[illegible]	30,2[illegible]	17,550

Bearing in mind the fact that no coke was manufactured for several months in the year, and that the anthracite mine was shut down entirely for six months, the above figures indicate very clearly the great future Crested Butte has before it as a center of coal and coke production, and just as certainly as a large manufacturing point.

To move the above production required 6,563 cars, which, spread over the entire year, was an average of 18 cars per day for every day thereof. During the last few months however, the carload shipment has averaged 53 cars daily for every day in the month, and hereafter they will increase right along, as the Colorado Coal & Iron company are making new openings, digging new tunnels and sinking new shafts on their bituminous properties, which will largely increase their output, and they are now also constructing additional coke ovens to the extent of 50 per cent increase of the present capacity.

The market for both coal and coke is practically unlimited, as I have before stated, both articles are greatly superior to similar products mined or manufactured elsewhere in this country, and heretofore Crested Butte [illegible] the scene of great mining and manufacturing activity and consequently [illegible] large population.

The production of anthracite coal will also be [illegible] in the near future, for not only will the company now mining increase their output but a new corporation has just acquired tracts of anthracite coal lands within a short distance of the town and, having made satisfactory transportation arrangements with the railroad company, will open up their mines, erect a breaker of large capacity, and appear in the field during the present year as a competitor for public favor and as a considerable factor in the enlargement of the importance of the town of Crested Butte.

But it is [illegible] a coal town that Crested Butte [illegible] as one of the most important of Colorado's future great cities. [illegible] rich mines [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and population to the city of Crested Butte.

[illegible]

OUT WEST

The Pueblo Chieftain has been reduced from seven to six columns.

Since the fire days at Crested Butte the Gazette has ceased the publication of its daily edition.

[illegible] there is nothing in the world more disgusting than a drunken sidewalk.

Tickets for the [illegible] world's fair are [illegible] Salt Lake City for $42.75.

The County Sentinel [illegible] has begun its twenty [illegible] year of its existence.

[illegible] is a candidate for United States [illegible] under the democratic administration.

A Leadville man who accompanied his wife's remains to Chicago returned two weeks afterward with a new bride.

An effort is being made by the citizens of Walsenburg to have the Denver & New Orleans extended to that town.

Colorado Springs has a local dramatic club that is giving very creditable performances for the amusement of the citizens.

W. [illegible] Bancroft, S. K. Hooper and S. W. Eccles of the Denver & Rio Grande are in San Francisco attending the transcontinental pool meeting.

Delta has improved [illegible] within the past year and many substantial buildings have been erected, including a brick post office and bank building.

It is estimated that the value of the Colorado fruit crop the past year will reach a quarter of a million dollars. And fruit growing in this state is in its infancy.

The statement is made that more young men are employed on the Rio Grande railroad than any other road in the United States, and that they are all first class men at that.

A clergyman at Pueblo is credited with having recently closed his prayer by saying "O, Lord, now that our summer visitors have departed, [illegible] in our hearts."

Lewis T. Sharp, the commissioner for Lake, Eagle and Chaffee counties at the world's exposition, contributes some very interesting letters to the Leadville Herald. He claims that Colorado exhibits have been delayed.

DEFINITE CHARGES.

Committeeman Clarkson Accepts St. John's Challenge

And Describes the Attempts to Sell out to Republicans.

A Strong Case Against the Beard of the White Badge.

The Case Against St. John.

St. Louis, January 12.—The editorial in to-day's Globe Democrat referred to in these dispatches last night in connection with Jas. F. Legate's letter says: Mr. St. John secured early in the campaign from Senator Plumb a letter introducing Mr. Legate to the national republican committee as a person authorized to act and speak for him (St. John); that Legate stated to the republican committee that St. John's original idea was that he ought to get $250,000.

The article further says Legate explained to the committee how St. John could be of service to republicans, stating that he (St. John) was to say in his speeches it is evident that the choice was between Blaine and Cleveland. At that, as Blaine represented whisky and loyalty and Cleveland represented whisky and disloyalty, he was for Blaine, and that he was to be accompanied in his canvass by Mr. Legate as a prominent politician from Kansas, who was to verify all St. John said and state that the prohibitionists of Kansas would all vote for Blaine. After a good deal of discussion it was agreed to pay St. John $25,000.

The editorial observes that the sentence in Legate's letter reading, "I am a little guilty because you don't respond to Johnson's call for aid for his country" is a cipher phrase and that "Johnson's call for aid for his country" means "Legate's dispatch for St. John's money."

The Globe Democrat claims it has made out one side of its case against St. John; viz, that he sought money from the republicans; and that the other side, that having failed to get money from the republicans St. John directed his campaign in the interests of democrats and was liberally rewarded, will be shown in good time. It further says there are several gentlemen who could help prove the democratic side and mentions the editor of the Chicago News as one and Senator Gorman of Maryland as another.

LEGATE DENIES.

Topeka, Ks., January 12.—The State Journal publishes an interview with Hon. Jas. F. Legate, now in the city. Being shown a copy of the letter published in St. Louis this morning purporting to have been written to R. C. Kerens by himself, Mr. Legate pronounced it an absolute forgery; that he had never made such a proposal to anyone. Mr. St. John had never talked with him on the subject and he had never seen or been [illegible] to [illegible] any [illegible] this.

St. Louis, January 12.—[illegible] Globe Democrat will to-morrow publish a long interview with J. S. Clarkson, member of the republican national committee, who was in this city Sunday and is connected with charges which have been made against ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, late prohibition candidate for president. The interview is very long and refers to various conversations had by Mr. Clarkson with James F. Legate of Kansas and a conference had between Clarkson, Legate and R. C. Kerens of St. Louis. In addition to the letter from Legate to Kerens, telegraphed last night, the following letter is the most interesting document which bears a signature that the interview contains:

Topeka, Ks., October 1, 1884.

Mr. J. S. Clarkson.

Sir: When the election is over, read this, then do as you see fit about the matter. I saw the importance of controlling measurably the prohibition vote for the republicans, and when talked to by St. John I lent an attentive ear. At Senator P.'s request, I came to see you at Cincinnati. You seemed to share my views and read me your "talk." I awaited the arrival from New York and supposed the matter would be closed up, but after the consultation at Columbus it was deemed wiser that I should go after St. John and meet him at Cincinnati. I telegraphed him and made him a specific promise to go with him to Pittsburg, expecting to find some word there, but failed. I said to him, based upon what you had said, and your friend from New York, together with what was said by Senator P. the night after the conference at Columbus, that I would guarantee $10,000. He was satisfied and went with me to Philadelphia. I there persuaded him to write letters to D. W. Gage, the state organizer for Ohio, A. B. Carey of Sabina, Rev. R. [illegible] of Columbus and Prof. W. G. Frost of Oberlin, urging them to aid the republican state ticket, saying that if the republican state ticket was elected he believed his vote in November would be largely increased. My judgment is that his leaving the state and writing these letters added a very large number to the republican majority in Ohio. At Philadelphia I received a dispatch that the matters would be fixed at New York, where with him I went. I found Mr. Elkins who seemed to know nothing and would do nothing. It did look as though we had been fooled. It places me in a position where I would not have been placed for a much larger amount. Whatever St. John has done since we got the benefit of his absence and the use of his friends alternatively in Ohio, was that under my promise. For the sake of my good faith to him as well as results in the future if Mr. Blaine is elected, as I hope he will be, I want you before you close the committee work to be enabled to make good my promise made under the circumstances, the party having profited by its result. It is a promise I made and guaranteed it should be fulfilled and it shall be if I am compelled to sell the house that shelters my wife and children. Everybody here is anxious about New York, and at Major Smithson's request I have telegraphed. It is as I supposed it was, too late to accomplish good, but it is not too late to make good a promise. At your leisure let me hear from you. Yours truly,

Signed JAS. F. LEGATE.

To this letter Mr. Clarkson says he made no reply, as he had no time.

Mr. Kerens was also briefly interviewed, and corroborates Mr. Clarkson's statements so far as he knew the facts and circumstances in the case.

Lost in Hudson Bay.

New York, January 12.—A Montreal special to the Evening Post says the head officer of the Hudson Bay Co. in this city has received alarming intelligence concerning the safety of one of their finest vessels, the "Prince of Wales," homeward bound, with a cargo of furs estimated at nearly half a million dollars. The Prince of Wales, it appears, entered the bay, bound from London to Moose factory, James bay, the most southern point of Hudson bay, early in September, but owing to heavy pack ice did not make Moose factory until the end of the month. She finally reached Charlton island, twenty-five miles from Moose factory, when it was found impossible to make further progress. A boat manned by the mate and four sailors was sent ashore to make arrangements for supplies of clothing for a long stay in the Arctic regions. The voyage of the unfortunate men to the mainland was terrible. Soon after they set out a strong head wind sprang up; the thermometer fell rapidly; a blinding snow storm came up. The boat every moment was in danger of being cut to pieces by ice and for three days they were doubtful whether they would ever see land again. On the fourth day they sighted Moose river, all badly frozen and in a starving condition. The next day a boat started with provisions and supplied with axes, sleds and clothing for wintering the ship. The boat only made ten miles when she got frozen in and had to be cut out and drawn back over the ice. Four Indians were next dispatched across the ice in search of the vessel. The returned in five days with word that they had sighted Charlton island but could see no traces of the Prince of Wales. It is surmised that she got jammed in the ice and was carried eastward. Great anxiety is felt for the crew as they are not provided with necessaries.

Gunnison on the Silver Question

Denver, January 9.—A Gunnison special to the Tribune-Republican says: At a meeting of the silver convention at Gunnison the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, In the threatened repeal of the silver bill and in the proposed legislation now pending in congress on the subject of silver coinage, we recognize a direct attack on the prosperity and development of the great silver producing states of the west; and

Whereas, We believe that the capital and labor invested in the business of mining and reducing silver bearing ores has the same claim to protection at the hands of congress as the capital and labor invested in the other industries of our country; and

Whereas, We believe that any change in the present silver law would be detrimental not only to the state of Colorado but also to the best interest of the entire country,

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any change in the present laws in regard to the coinage of silver.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any legislation by congress looking toward the demonetization of silver.

Resolved, That in the recent speeches of Senators Hill and Beck we recognize a masterly exposition of all the principles involved in this important question and most heartily endorse the sentiments therein expressed; and

Resolved, That without expressing any preference for or against any particular man we are in favor of electing to the United States senate from Colorado no one who is not an avowed and active enemy of the demonetization of silver.

The Reign of the Revolver.

Paris, January 10.—The scenes about the entrance of the court on the day of the trial of Madame Clovis Hughes were in the highest degree disgraceful. When the doors opened the most unseemly crowding and crushing occurred, everybody in the unmannerly throng making frantic efforts to get inside. The visitors carried luncheons and went prepared to stay all day. The hum of conversation was enlivened with frequent sallies of wit and outbursts of laughter pervaded the court room, greatly detracting from the dignity of the proceedings. Papers complain of the state of the law and compare it with Arkansas in its early days. That the revolver is coming to take the place of the orderly execution of justice is the burden of their lament. Le Soir expresses the belief that France has entered upon a downward track, and thus the journal only voices the opinion of many pessimistic observers of Gallic tendencies.

M. Duc, editor of the Cri du Peuple, who was savagely attacked by the brothers Ballerich the other night, and dangerously wounded, is rapidly recovering. Radical papers announce that there will be a meeting Sunday to congratulate Duc on his narrow escape. A number of London socialists will be present. Robert Ballerich, the man wounded by Duc, is in a favorable condition. His life is not despaired of. The Journal Des Debats says the attack on the office of the Cri du Peuple is a fresh and deplorable symptom of the confusion and anarchy which are spreading everywhere.

Grant's Health.

New York, January 12.—General Grant's physician said last night in response to an inquiry in regard to the general's health: "General Grant consulted me early in autumn about a pain in the side of the tongue which rendered it painful for him to articulate, and masticate his food. The general smokes cigars largely and this irritates his tongue. We restricted him to three cigars a day, and he stopped smoking of his own accord. It was very remarkable that this change was not followed by any disturbance of the nervous system or general irritation. He is improved locally, is able to speak without pain and his general appearance is improved. He is now occupied several hours a day on literary work, which he seems to enjoy. I think he is in better health than he has been since the accident a year ago. He is still lame from an injury to the thigh, which has left great tenderness. He is unable to walk on account of pain and feebleness without the aid of a crutch or stick. There is nothing that would justify the assertion that he is seriously ill and he is not in a critical condition."

Mormon Plans.

Salt Lake, Utah, January 12.—The following is official from leaders of the Mormon church. The recent visit of prominent Mormons to Sonora was for missionary purposes only, the object being to introduce the book of Mormon, recently translated into the Spanish language, into the Yaquis tribe of Indians, and send missionaries who would instruct them in the arts of peace and civilization as has been successfully done elsewhere by them. Mexican authorities on the boundary line are fully cognizant of the purposes of the Mormon missionaries and were anxious to have them carry out their intentions from their previously known success in that direction, giving full support thereto. The Mormons claim they are satisfied with Utah, and will only leave it as they are forced by lack of room to settle in states and territories adjoining. The missionaries did not see Chief Cajeme, and the whole story of a treaty, defensive, offensive or of colonization, is entirely false.

The Fight with Striking Miners.

Columbus, Ohio, January 11.—The Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron company discovered this morning that mine No. 5 at Straitsville was on fire, having been fired on the night previous. The mine has not been in operation for some time, though it is one of the largest in the country, having a capacity of about 125 cars per day. An entrance was gained to the mine by removing about fifteen feet of earth and blocks, which had been used in closing an old entrance. No trouble resulted, as the perpetrators were not discovered in the act of firing the mine.

The reports are to the effect that some people who endeavored to go near the mine to-night were fired upon but no person was hurt. This is one of the mines which was fired at another place some two months ago.

The coal and iron company are so enraged over it that they announce a determination to put themselves on the offensive rather than occupy a position on the defensive in the fight which has to be continued. Signal lights are reported as seen in the direction of Haydensville, but no particulars have been received.

Timber Land Laws.

Washington, January 12.—Senator Dolph to-day reported favorably from the public lands committee a bill to amend the act for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington territory by striking out the words "unfit for cultivation and not fit for agriculture." The report says the object of the amendment is to allow land chiefly valuable for timber and in its present state unfit for agricultural purposes, and which cannot be rendered fit for cultivation except by an outlay greater than the value of the land after it is cleared, to be sold for the timber. The secretary of the interior held that under the present law no timber land which it was possible to clear and which if it were ever cleared would be suitable for cultivation could be sold as timber land.

Colorado Cattle Growers

Denver, January 9.—The second day's session of the annual meeting of the Colorado Cattle Growers' association began this morning at 10 o'clock in the district court room. Mr. Metcalf offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "The executive committee are hereby empowered to levy an assessment or tax not to exceed two cents per head in any year on the number of cattle assessed each cattle owner and on the number of horses assessed each horse owner belonging to this association, the funds so raised to be used for the use and benefit of this association. Mr. J. R. Rhodes made a motion that a standing committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for annual horse round-ups. The motion was adopted. Mr. Mercer of Cheyenne addressed the association on its work during the past year and congratulated it upon the numerous convictions of cattle thieves at so small an expense of $70 apiece. He recommended that all the associations combine for the prosecution of cattle thieves. Mr. Green made a motion that the attorney be instructed to draw up a bill for the repeal of the estray law. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Southworth, Butters, Brush and several others. Mr. Rhodes, the attorney for the association, thought the law should be repealed. It was finally decided that Mr. Rhodes prepare a bill for the repeal of the estray law and that he submit the bill to the judiciary committee of the association, and if approved by the committee then present it to the legislature. Last evening it was decided that the discussion of the bills to be presented to the legislature should be the special order of business for this morning and at 11:5[illegible] o'clock they were taken up. On motion of Mr. Butters the first bill considered was that on infectious diseases, which was agreed to. Mr. Rhodes moved that the title of the bill be "For an act to prevent and suppress infectious and contagious diseases among the domestic animals of this state, and for the appointment of the necessary officers to carry into effect the same, and to fix compensation." The bill provides for the appointment of a state veterinary surgeon and a state veterinary sanitary board. The bill contains 2[illegible] sections, which were taken up in order and discussed.

The other bills are "For an act to prevent the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases among the cattle of Colorado;" and "For an act to amend chapter 93 of the general statutes, state of Colorado, respecting railroads, division five thereof respecting the killing of stock." This bill provides the amount of damage to be paid by the railroads, and if the bill is passed the following will be the schedule: For American sheep, each, $3.00; for Mexican sheep and goats, $1.50; for Mexican asses, $15.00; for Texas cattle, yearlings, $12.00; for Texas cattle, two years old, $17.00; for Texas cattle, three year old steers and cows, $20.00; for Texas cattle, four year old steers or over, $25.00; for American yearlings, $15.00; for American two year olds, $20.00; for American three year old steers and cows of all ages, $28.00; for American four year old steers and over, $34.00; for calves, $10.00.

The executive committee reported on the case of Mann vs. Bloomfield, requesting that Bloomfield be suspended until after the time expires in which he has the right to appeal; if no appeal be taken Bloomfield is to be expelled from the association and posted on the black list as unworthy of membership in this or any other association. The report was adopted. Adjourned sine die. It will be remembered that a judgment for $56,000 was entered recently against Bloomfield for cattle stealing. He is the manager of the Arkansas Valley Cattle company.

Fences on Public Lands.

Washington, January 12.—Senator Van Wyck to-day submitted a report from the senate committee on public lands to accompany the bill reported by him relating to fencing public lands. In their report the committee say that without the least authority and in open and bold defiance of the rights of the government large and oftentimes foreign corporations deliberately enclose hundreds of thousands of acres, closing avenues of travel and preventing the occupancy of the lands by those seeking homes. They alleged that the lands within their enclosures still remained open to settlement, yet no humble settler with scant means for the necessaries of life would presume to enter any such enclosure to seek a home. The government has sufficient authority to drive those seeking homes from the Indian territory and to burn the ranches of those invading Yellowstone Park, while those appropriating vast areas are pointing the only remedy to be used against them will be the law's delay in the courts. Therefore the committee has added a section to the house bill authorizing the president to summarily remove all obstructions and if necessary use the military power of the United States.

Leadville Gatherings.

Denver, January 12.—A Leadville special to the Tribune-Republican says: Geo. Waite, barber, attempted to cut his throat with a razor about dusk this evening, and was prevented by friends. He was turned over to the police and is now in the insane ward of the county jail. He wrote a lengthy death declaration, saying that the act was not induced by any remorse for having committed murder, disappointment in love or any crime, but his ambition was to explore the other world and there plead the cause of friends. He will undoubtedly wind up in the insane asylum.

A. N. Oakey, an idiot who has been confined in the county jail for several weeks, was released on the order of Judge Gunnell of the county court this evening. His brother-in-law, George W. Roberts, of the Omaha Herald, had arrived to remove him to Omaha, but after his dismissal from jail Oakey eluded him and after ordering fabulous amounts of diamonds, went into Babcock's furnishing house and putting on a seal skin sacque refused to return it when he was returned to jail.

The remains of Thos. Duggan, who committed suicide while in a fit of derangement last night, will be shipped to Denver by tomorrow's Rio Grande for interment.

An impromptu prize fight took place this morning at eleven o'clock between Jack Hurst, brakeman on the Rio Grande, and Ed Murphy, a State street bum and terror, in which the latter was defeated in eleven minutes. Hurst is the athlete of the road and is celebrated for turning somersaults on the top of freight cars while in motion.

Ore shipments to Denver will be resumed on the Eagle and Blue river branches, the track having been cleared to-day.

A Mormon Scheme.

Salt Lake, Utah, January 10.—Recently some high Mormons returned from Mexico. They reached the stronghold of untamable Yaqui savages and made a conditional treaty with them. Within a few days John Taylor, head of the Mormon church, Chief Counselor Smith, Bishop Sharp and others left here. It is known they are en route to Mexico and it is believed they have gone to the capital to treat with the Mexican government for lands and a charter like the Nauvoo charter; that their plan is to make a rendezvous for Mormons liable to prosecution under the Edmunds law, also to form the nucleus of a future empire. In their favor is the fact that the Yaques are terrible Indians who have never been subdued. The people of northern Mexican states fear them exceedingly. It is a shrewd move if it succeeds. Polygamy will be fixed by the charter for the first time on the continent and Mexico will wake some morning to find a thoroughly hostile government in their midst.

Bartholdi's Statue

Washington, January 10.—Representative Nutting from the committee on library to-day presented for printing and committal a favorable report on the joint resolution introduced by Cox of New York appropriating $100,000 in aid of the completion of the pedestal for the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World." The report says the statue was a magnificent gift from the people of France to our whole people and not to the people of New York, and it belongs to the people as a nation. It would be arrogance for the state of New York to pay for the pedestal and claim the statue as its own. The statue is a national symbol and it is national property, and congress should, in the opinion of your committee, finish what has been so well begun.

Indian Leases.

Washington, January 12.—Mr. Crittenden, member of the Cherokee council, testified before the senate committee on Indian affairs to-day that he was informed that money was paid to secure the passage of the Indian lease bill. Indian Agent Miles of the Osage and Kaw Indians testified that those Indians had leased about 350,000 acres of land to seven lessees for ten years at a yearly rate per acre. Witness had never been paid anything to secure the leases. He advised the Indians to lease the border lands of their reservation in order to protect themselves from incursions of cattle from Kansas and the Cherokee reservation.

A Railroad Project.

Denver, January 12.—A Grand Junction special to the Tribune-Republican says: The citizens of this place assembled at the district court this evening at 7:30 p.m. and endorsed the railroad project from Aspen down Grand river to this place. Committees were appointed and instructed to correspond with the projectors of the road and learn if possible what could be relied upon and report at an adjourned meeting next Monday evening.

Murphy's Sentence.

Denver, January 10.—In the case of John W. Murphy charged with murdering his wife some time ago, a motion for a new trial was overruled this morning by Judge Elliot and the prisoner sentenced to six years hard labor in the state penitentiary.

Court Decisions

Washington, January 12.—Several decisions of importance were rendered in the court of claims to-day. In the case of the Eastern Railroad Co. against the United States, a test case involving the right of the postmaster general to modify the terms of what are known as the "four-year contracts" for carrying mail and the court sustained the action of the postmaster general as strictly in accordance with the law. In the Choctaw nation against the United States, which is a claim involving about twenty-six millions, the court over-ruled a motion to strike out certain fees, money without prejudice to the right of defendant to renew the motion on the trial of the case.

An English Suggestion.

London, January 12.—All the newspapers indulge in satirical paragraphs concerning the prudence of O'Donovan Rossa in being absent from his office when the Short-Phelan fight occurred. The Times says: If there be a grain of truth in Phelan's revelations they would offer cause for England to demand Kearney's extradition. It is a great misfortune that heretofore respectable Americans have not sufficiently realized what was transpiring in their midst. Their eyes have now been opened. American law will make short work of Rossa and his accomplices if their guilt shall be proven. The time has certainly arrived to set the law in motion.

The Oregon Senatorship.

Salem, Ogn., January 12.—The legislature convened to-day. The senate did not organize and under the law this puts off the first ballot for United States senator until Tuesday, the 27th inst. The lower house effected a temporary organization. There will be a hard fight for the senatorship among at least ten candidates.

FORESTRY IN COLORADO.

XXV.

Note—Correspondence upon forestry subjects is solicited by Edgar T. Ensign, who may be addressed at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

W. E. Pabor, of Fruita, Mesa county, Colorado, Secretary of the Colorado State Forestry Association, has, for free distribution, documents relating to forestry matters.

IRRIGABLE LAND IN THE FONTAINE VALLEY.

In response to an inquiry upon the subject, Hon. A. Z. Sheldon writes as follows:

"Your favor of the 30th ultimo, making inquiry concerning the relative quantity of irrigable land in the Fontaine valley, is at hand. I cannot reply so definitely as could be desired, not having recently traversed the country. Twenty years ago the valley was at its best, presenting then the pleasing spectacle of an almost continuous grain field from Colorado City to Pueblo. The lapse of this culture has been due to two causes: the depreciation in the value of grain, and a diversion of the water.

"I do not observe any appreciable decline in the water supply; in fact, below Colorado Springs, after deducting the quantity diverted, owing to numerous springs, which have resulted from the diversion, I believe the flow to be comparitively larger and more uniform than at an earlier date.

"Mr. Irvine informs me that the cultivated land in his neighborhood is now about one-fifth of that of fifteen or twenty years ago, and I incline to the opinion that this ratio is a fair measure of the decline throughout the valley."

FOREST AREA.

Mr. Sheldon refers to an error (in making copy) which occurred in his late letter concerning the forest area of the state. He stated that we have three hundred and fifty thousand (350,000) acres of forest in El Paso county alone; the copy made him say thirty-five thousand (35,000) acres.

FORESTRY LEGISLATION.

Hon. G. G. Symes, in a recent letter, speaks as follows:

"I shall be glad to do what little I can to aid in the passage of laws encouraging forestry. It is a fact we should not overlook that our great forests are being destroyed, and we are not preparing to replace them as we should."

Governor Grant in his late message to the general assembly reviews the report of the state engineer, Hon. E. S. Nettleton. He speaks thus with regard to the preservation of the forests:

"In this connection I wish to call your attention to the necessity of some practical step on the part of the legislature looking to the preservation of the forests of the state. Unless the timber on the mountain sides is preserved from destruction, a large portion of the snow will melt in winter and early spring, and pass off on the plains before it is needed for irrigation purposes. Every encouragement should be given to the Forestry association in its efforts to preserve the forests."

The following extract is from the well known work of George P. Marsh, entitled, "The Earth as Modified by Human Action."

"Both authors agree that the preservation of the forests in France is practicable only by their transfer to the state, which alone can protect them and secure their proper treatment. It is much to be feared that even this measure would be inadequate to preserve the forests of the American union. There is little respect for public property in America, and the federal government certainly would not be the proper agent of the nation for this purpose. It proved itself unable to protect the liveoak woods of Florida, which were intended to be preserved for the use of the navy, and it more than once paid contractors a high price for timber stolen from its own forests. The authorities of the individual states might be more efficient."

Professor B. G. Northrup, at the annual meeting in Meriden, Conn., of the state board of agriculture, said that the action of the last legislature in appointing a committee to see what can be done to save the forests in the valleys of the headwaters of the Connecticut was taken none too soon. The freshets of 1883 cost Ohio $60,000,000, and the only reason the loss was not so great in the flood of last spring was because there was less property left to destroy. He saw 400 houses floating off down the river at one view. The spongy material on the surface of woodland is sometimes a foot or two deep, and will retain a vast quantity of water, but cut off the trees, let in the sun and wind, and worst of all fire, and the rainfall and melting snow slide immediately to the river valleys, causing the disastrous spring freshets.

European governments have found it necessary to protect the forests and restrict owners in their rights of cutting. They also furnish young trees free for private planting. In our new country the forests in some of the states have already been reduced below the average of older nations, and below the limit of safety. Six per cent of the land in Connecticut is returned by the assessors as unimproved. This should be put to forest, when it would soon become valuable property to the owners and to the state. Even the blowing sand plains can be restored by planting to trees of suitable varieties.

Setting apart certain days each spring for tree planting, as a public work, is to be highly commended. "Arbor Days" should be appointed by state governors, and the children in schools should be encouraged to take an interest in the matter. The idea originated with Nebraska twelve years ago, and 244,000 acres of trees have since been planted there. Kansas followed, and now has 100,000 acres artificially planted. Ohio has begun the good work, and the children are becoming so interested that in Eden park, Cincinnati, the schools may be turned loose without danger that a single shrub will be injured or a flower plucked.

The New York Tribune is a strong and persistent advocate of legislation for the protection of forests. The following is taken from a late number of the paper:

"It is to be hoped that the report of the Adirondack commission which is to be presented to the next legislature will recommend some well-considered law for the protection of wild land. The argument for preserving the forests that remain cannot be too strongly put. But it seems that the owners of this property cannot save it if they would. If the state has ever made any honest effort to protect its own share of the woodlands the fact has not become generally known. Individual and corporate owners of other large tracts in the wilderness have no care for its future, for their purpose is to strip it of all that is of present value and then abandon it to escape taxation. There are other corporations which have acquired great stretches for nominal pay, and they treat the property which cost nothing as if it were worth nothing. Some owners there are, however, who realize that, with a swiftly decreasing forest area and an equally rapid increasing demand for forest products, forest property in fair growing order is the best legacy they can hand down to their children.

That forward-looking owners of this character should be compelled to stand helplessly by and see their forests felled or fired is not creditable to our civilization. It is more than strange that a man can destroy another's property, a property that cannot be replaced, a property, too, which is universally admitted to be of incalculable public utility, aside from its value to the owner—and yet commit no felony. There certainly is a field for legislation. The restraining influence of law will be slight, it is true, if there is no forceful public sentiment behind it. But the duty of passing rigid enactments against forest marauders is none the less urgent. The statute would direct attention to the crime and make public opinion. An indictment by a grand jury would have an educating influence upon trespassers.

But this is only one phase of the Adirondack question. While commissioners and legislatures deliberate and public opinion sleeps the woods are burning. It is a matter which involves the highest economic interest of the state as well as its honor and its pride. This wilderness was so plainly ordained to be wild forever that it ought to repel every irreverent intrusion. The state has no possession which touches the general welfare at so many points. Its benign influence upon springs and streams and the waterways of commerce, upon climate, soils, fertility and the public health—its value as a sanitarium for the invalid, as a resting place for the weary, as the one spacious retreat where wild nature can be met face to face—none of these can be overstated. By all means let us have the legislation to preserve it if it can be saved by law. Even if this should prove insufficient, one hope remains, and that is some organized plan of education with its centre in the woods themselves which shall force every one who is brought into any connection with them, permanent or transient, to feel that in this matter the highest public interest and his immediate personal interest are one."

Colorado College.

Rev. E. P. Tenney contributes the following to the columns of the Congregationalist:

To the Congregationalist:

The principal points in regard to the [illegible] outcome of land investments made for Colorado college may be found in a report made by a citizens' committee of business men of Colorado Springs last summer; the points therein receiving substantial indorsement. I will endeavor to procure a copy for any one interested. If the responsibility for the present financial difficulties of the college—which it is believed will soon be removed—were to be tested by evidence, it would appear that any blame for it should be divided. The vote for my removal, being unfortunately pressed against my written request for specific charges, proof and hearing, is, upon evidence applicable to Colorado college, illegal, in a common law point of view, as repeatedly decided by the highest judicial authorities. The legality of the vote will be tested, the principle involved being an important one, but I hope that all points of difference between myself and the parties in interest—including the law points—will be adjusted by reference, without going into court.

E. P. TENNEY.

A Correction.

Colorado Springs, January 12th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

A local in your paper yesterday contains a statement that does injustice to the special committee on water supply. The statement is this, "the members of the city council who were out on a tour of inspection for a suitable location for a storage reservoir have found a site which they think will be more favorable than the one mentioned in the committee's report on Monday night." Now the fact is that the location referred to is one of the places mentioned in the committee's report, and which the council at the request of the committee, authorized the mayor to have surveyed, and which Messrs. Roberts and Reed and myself, under direction of the mayor, did survey on the day before the council went out to make a personal inspection.

We are not willing to have the public informed that the council, in a two hours' search, were able to find a location, which the committee and the mayor failed to find in a six or eight months' investigation, because it is not true. The council went at the special desire and motion of the committee to examine those locations which had been found and surveyed. The committee fully understood and appreciated the fact that the site on the mesa had decided merits, if a supply of water can be obtained. For it is not at all certain that the overflow from the Ruxton water reservoir will supply a sufficient amount of water to justify the building of a reservoir in that place. The amount of overflow could, of course, be largely increased by laying another or a larger main to the head of the water works, but that would cost a large sum of money. It will necessarily have to be done eventually, to supply the probable increased demand for water for domestic use, but the council have hoped to defer it for a number of years, or at least until the need becomes imperative. Further investigation may show that the improvement of this site will be the best, first thing to be done, and if so, the council will of course act accordingly. But as water stored at this place could not be made to cover any more territory than our present irrigating ditch does it would not supply the probable future needs of the city, nor promote its growth so well, as would a reservoir on the site near Templeton's gap, which is the best and only location for the ultimate supply of the whole city.

THOS. JONES.

Early Closing of Business Houses.

The following petition was circulated throughout the city yesterday, which will be seen was very generally signed by the clothing, dry goods, boot, shoe and furniture houses and grocers:

We, the undersigned merchants of Colorado Springs, agree to close our respective places of business at half-past seven o'clock p.m. (Saturday excepted) from Monday, January 12th, '85, to April 1st, '85.

F. L. Dow,
Robbins & Perkins,
Geo. N. Whaite,
Edward Ferris,
Nichols & Long,
D. [illegible] Martin,
A. M. Ripley & Co.,
Fairley Bros.,
C. W. Howbert, Agt.,
Trueblood Bros.,
Geo. Cant & Co.,
McCoy & Ralston,
Thayer & Howbert.

Dame & Whaite,
John G. Hooker,
F. F. Wheeler,
George B. Perry,
D. Ashby,
Thos. Hughes,
Giddings Bros.,
A. Hemenway,
Bennett Bros.,
A. Brown,
R. [illegible]house,
[illegible]eim & Co.

Arrivals at The Antlers—Mrs. George E. Holt, Durango; S. M. Mumby, Denver; C. M. Growes, Milwaukee; W. Parsons and wife, Chicago; J. M. French, St. Louis; [illegible] Thornton, [illegible] Paulin, Manitou Park; [illegible] Zehrung, Lincoln, Neb.; F. Cass, China; Otto Reiners, Yokahoma; Carl Tayss, Tientsin; Geo. S. Carter, New York.

The Sunday school of the Congregational church celebrated its tenth anniversary on Sunday afternoon. The exercises were appropriate and interesting.

From Wednesday's Daily.

G. A. R. AND L. R. C.

Annual Installation of Officers Last Night.

There was a public installation of the newly elected officers of G. A. R. Post No. 22 and Ladies Relief Corps at the headquarters on Huerfano street last night. The installation was by Past Post Commander D. W. Robbins and was witnessed by nearly all the members of the home post and a number from Pike's Peak post at Manitou.

The following are the new officers of the Colorado Springs post: M. W. Everleth, post commander; F. B. Wells, senior vice commander; George O. Nevins, junior vice commander; W. [illegible] D. Merrill, quartermaster; G. W. Thomas, officer of the day; L. B. Farrar, officer of the guard; T. A. McMorris, judge advocate; [illegible] Cooper, surgeon; W. N. Meserve, chaplain; [illegible] C. Dana, adjutant; E. [illegible] Smith, sergeant major; J. W. Morrin, quartermaster sergeant.

The officers of the Ladies Relief Corps are, president, Mrs. M. A. Nevins; senior vice president, Mrs. A. [illegible] Corman; junior vice president, Mrs. E. M. Peck; secretary, Mrs. A. M. Loomis; treasurer, Mrs. S. Thomas; chaplain, Mrs. J. [illegible]orge; conductor, Mrs. M. E. Searls; guard, Mrs. R. C. Bartlett.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of their earnest devotion to their duty and welfare of our comrades the thanks of this post are hereby tendered our officers for the past year and especially to our past comrade Commander D. W. Robbins, for the uniform courteous and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as our presiding officer, and his efforts for harmony and good will among the comrades is especially commended.

After the officers had been installed a banquet was spread in the post room by the Ladies Relief corps which was partaken of by about eighty persons. The occasion was one that was greatly enjoyed by all.

Mr. Frank [illegible] Austin leaves for the east to-day on a business trip.

Mr. Charles Thurlow is home again after a short sojourn at the capital.

Mr. L. A. Shamp and wife went to Denver via the D. & N. O. yesterday.

Mr. W. Wade Beebe filed his notarial bond with County Clerk Eaton yesterday.

Judge Fields came down from Denver on the Pueblo accommodation last night.

Mrs. J. R. Kennedy arrived from Montrose yesterday on a visit to her daughter.

Rev. Father Byrne started for the world's exposition at New Orleans yesterday.

J. F. Caldwell, of Canon City, was in town yesterday looking after his coal interests.

George R. Steele and wife went to Denver yesterday on the Denver accommodation.

Mr. John Potter went to Denver yesterday to attend the inauguration of Governor Eaton.

Mr. Thomas Barber and Miss Polly Bush returned from Denver on the late train last night.

After the transaction of a little civil business yesterday county court adjourned until next Monday morning.

We understand that the Sunday school of the First M. E. church will give another of its popular dime concerts next week.

District Clerk Stove and Traveling Auditor Wells of the Denver & Rio Grande went to Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday noon.

Mr. E. Q. Peck received information yesterday that his pension has been increased from $[illegible] to $[illegible], the increase to date from some time in 188[illegible].

Mr. R. L. Randolph succeeds Mr. Guy Humphrey as mailing clerk at the post office. Mr. Humphrey will devote the greater part of his time to the skating rink.

Helen Blythe and her company will appear here on the 24th instant, in Article 47. She is now filling a very satisfactory engagement in Denver at the Tabor Grand.

The Misses [illegible] and Ora Bergbach, friends of A. [illegible] Lawton, arrived last night from Burlington, Wis. They came for the benefit of their health and will remain for some time.

Col. McCreery, while participating in a bicycle parade in front of The Antlers yesterday, took a "header" which resulted in his receiving some very painful bruises. He will "bob up serenely" again in a day or two.

Mr. Penrose Beverly died from consumption at the residence of Mrs. E. S. Alexander on Tuesday evening. He came here about three months ago, and the remains were yesterday forwarded to Philadelphia, his former home, for interment.

The attendance upon the union service at the Presbyterian church last night was the largest since the special services began. To-night prayer meeting will be held at the several churches. Union service this afternoon from three to four.

The case against C. E. Stockbridge was yesterday afternoon dismissed by the prosecution from the fact that the wrong defendant had been brought into court. Since the prosecutions began the defendants have come out ahead in all four cases and the costs taxed up to the city.

The Antlers arrivals—W. [illegible] C. Hayward, Denver; M. Glauber, Denver; G. R. Hughes, Milwaukee; [illegible] Caldwell, Titusville, Pa.; George [illegible] Davis, C. E. Johnson, Watertown, N. Y.; [illegible] G. Thornton, W. Maud, [illegible] Panteon, Manitou Park.

To delegates, alternates and members of the council of administration desiring to attend the sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Denver, January 15, the D. & R. G. will sell round trip tickets for $3.25 for the round trip. Selling days January [illegible] and [illegible]; good to return until January 26th.

Mr. Charles N. Stevens, who came to Colorado Springs about two months ago from Lynn, Mass., for the benefit of his health, died at The Antlers yesterday morning at one o'clock. He has been declining rapidly for the past four weeks. The deceased was a prominent citizen of Lynn, being largely engaged in the real estate business and one of the directors of the National Security bank. The remains will be forwarded east for interment to-day.

Our city for the past ten days has been startled by a new sensation, and lovers of the marvelous are talking over the haunted house situated in the southern portion of our city—the exact location we deem best not to mention. The house is tenanted by objects whose ghostly expression and decayed features can be seen almost every night peering out into the street. The house has not been inhabited for several months. It is a gloomy place and strange noises, such as heavy bodies falling on the floor and peculiar footfalls are heard. The neighbors have been watching the house for a long time, no one has entered or departed, but every night just before the hour of twelve the face appears at the window, lights flash from room to room and a weird procession is seen marching from room to room. There is no doubt the house has a deep unexplained mystery, but who are the ghostly inmates holding nightly revels? A party of young men have been organized to occupy the premises for the purpose of penetrating the deep mystery which surrounds this dismal abode. Prof. Proctor will be one of this party, believing that the mysterious visitors are remnants of the [illegible] O. K. N. tribe.

From Thursday's Daily.

A. Storrs returned on the Denver accommodation yesterday.

W. W. Perkins left on the D. & N. O. yesterday for New Brunswick.

The Matt France hose company realized fifty dollars from the entertainment given at the skating rink.

Mrs. S. T. Whitener of Cincinnati, who has been stopping at The Antlers for the past month, left for her home yesterday.

The new liquor cases against Charles Stockbridge and Messrs. Crease and Massey will come up before Justice Fields on Friday.

The aspirants for the Colorado Springs post office under Cleveland's administration are increasing in numbers day by day as the 4th of March approaches.

Mr. Morris Somers, a former resident of Colorado Springs and mining editor of the San Juan Herald, is a delegate from Silverton to the silver convention.

Every wool man in El Paso county should attend the meeting of the Central Wool Growers' association in this city on next Tuesday, the 20th inst.

The Manitou hotel men look for a large number of tourists and permanent guests next summer and the eastern newspapers seem to be of the same impression.

A Raymond excursion party is advertised to leave Boston early in February for Mexico City. Quite a number of Colorado Springs people are talking of joining it.

County Treasurer McGowney has already paid out about nine thousand dollars for the redemption of warrants approved at the last meeting of the county commissioners.

Mr. John N. Bess came down from Denver yesterday after an absence of about a week. He will return again to-morrow and remain during the session of the legislature.

There will be a meeting of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company in this city on February 9th for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of the company.

Mrs. J. M. Ellison and Miss Allie Sanders leave to-day for the world's exposition at New Orleans. They will be accompanied as far as Kansas City by Miss Allie Spaulding on her way to Wisconsin.

Barney Becker and wife left on the late train last night for their home in Louisville. Master Frankie will remain with his aunt, Mrs. N. W. Baron, on account of poor health.

Mr. C. R. [illegible], after faithfully serving El Paso county as commissioner for nine successive years, now that his term has expired, contemplates an extended visit to New Orleans and the east. It will be his first trip east for twenty years.

The following delegates to the state encampment of the G. A. R. left for Denver yesterday afternoon: T. A. McMorris, E. Q. Peck, Sec. Ed. Smith, L. E. Sherman, D. W. Robbins and W. M. Ellsworth, also Dr. Davis of Pike's Peak Post, Manitou.

Charles [illegible] Barton, the advance agent of Helen Blythe, was in the city yesterday arranging for the appearance of the company here on January 24th in Article 47. We see however by the Denver papers that Miss Blythe has become involved in a quarrel with her manager. Jealousy of Madame [illegible] is given as the cause.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college yesterday the highest temperature was 27.5, the lowest 15.6, and the velocity of the wind 263 miles. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 21.5 and the mean barometer 23.974 inches.

The annual meeting of the Common Sense Mining company was held on Tuesday night and the following officers elected: C. McCreery, president; [illegible] Crawford, vice president; [illegible] Fisher, secretary and treasurer. In addition to the above, A. Capehart and J. [illegible] Marston were elected directors.

Arrivals at The Antlers—George Fores, New York; W. N. W. Blainey, Chicago; Wm. Wacken, W. [illegible] Dozier, C. R. Collins, F. L. Catlin, Denver; [illegible] M. Leach, Jr., Wm. Pollock, New York city; [illegible] R. E. Patton, Manitou Park; Alfred Storrs, Colorado; Miss Standish, Villa Grove; E. E. Brunson, Denver.

There was considerable excitement yesterday over the haunted house item which appeared in yesterday morning's GAZETTE, and the clerks in the counting room were kept busy answering questions all day. It would be a great injustice to the owner of the property who is absent from the city for us to give the location of the house. The neighbors are however considerably worked up over the mystery.

The guests of The Antlers enjoyed last evening a very pleasant and successful progressive euchre party. Nine tables were engaged in the play which lasted from 8 till 10.15 o'clock. Mr. O. [illegible] Godfrey performed the onerous duties of scorer in a highly satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of the play, six handsome and appropriate prizes were awarded the successful contestants, as follows: First prizes to Mr. Bliss and Miss Guthrie; second, to Mr. Hayes and Miss Pastorius; and third, to Mr. Lambert and Miss Murphy. The evening terminated with a collation in the ordinary, served through the courtesy of Messrs. Linsey and Kittredge. The affair was a thoroughly enjoyable one in every particular.

From Friday's Daily.

No action has yet been taken as to the appointment of a receiver for Colorado college.

Messrs. [illegible] Courter and [illegible] N. Beal went to Denver on the [illegible] Thunderbolt last night.

Stanley Wood is engaged in grinding out summer tourist literature for the Denver & Rio Grande.

On account of a heavy snow fall in Kansas the west-bound Thunderbolt came in yesterday six hours late.

Mr. E. F. Draper has been offered a responsible position in Denver but has not as yet decided to accept it.

The liquor cases against Stockbridge, Massey and Crease will come up for a hearing before Justice Fields to-day.

Monument boasts of a literary society in which much interest is manifested by the citizens both young and old.

Messrs. Howbert & Humphrey will close the rink part of next week in order to make necessary repairs to the floor.

Hart Bros. gave instructions in dancing in the Carpenter block last night between 7.30 and 9 o'clock. After that hour there was social dancing until 12.

Our local sportsmen are just slaughtering the jack rabbits and cotton tails these days. The southern part of the county seems to be the favorite hunting ground.

There seems to be not a little stir at Aspen and Leadville over the proposed building of the Midland railway. Grand Junction is also clamoring for its extension to that town.

The Sons of Veterans talk of giving their paper carnival at the rink on St. Valentine's day, February 14th. We understand that some very handsome prizes will be offered on that occasion.

It is very doubtful whether the Creole company will appear here as announced on the 24th inst. Miss Blythe and Madam [illegible] are still quarreling and the company has not appeared for the past two nights in Denver.

It was reported on the street yesterday that the west-bound Thunderbolt had been abandoned on account of a heavy snow storm in Kansas. It passed through the city going north however about six o'clock.

It is proposed to run a siding from the Denver & Rio Grande track to the coal mine just opened up by Captain Anderson, north of Colorado Springs. The coal for local use will however be brought into the city by teams.

A traveling man who returned yesterday from a trip through the southern part of the state reports that business in most all of the towns is exceptionally good for this season of the year and most all the merchants look forward to a lively season.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college, the highest temperature yesterday was 54, the lowest [illegible] and the velocity of the wind 389 miles. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 15.4 and the mean barometer 23.9[illegible] inches.

Says the Tribune-Republican: One of the knotty questions of the session touching the state's material welfare will be the storage of water for irrigation. Senator Howbert is giving the subject attention, and has already introduced a preliminary bill.

Mrs. Garrison's readings, "An Hour with the Poets," take place on Tuesday and Friday evenings at The Antlers, at 8 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoons at the circulating library, 15 Kiowa street. Terms, $3 for the course of twelve readings.

Matters of considerable importance to the wool growers of El Paso county will be brought up for consideration before the meeting of the Central Wool Growers' association which will be held in this city on the 20th, and a large attendance is desired.

The Colorado Springs Polo club has been challenged by both the Pueblo and Denver teams and games will be arranged for to take place very soon. There is good material here but our boys need a little more practice before undertaking a game with experienced players.

A subscription list is being circulated among the citizens for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. It costs considerable to keep the rooms heated, lighted and supplied with papers and magazines and funds are badly needed for this purpose just at present. The citizens of Colorado Springs should subscribe liberally toward keeping up these rooms.

College Notes.

A class in chemistry will be organized as soon as Professor Strieby returns.

The Musical association will have a meeting in the course of one or two weeks.

Mr. Harry D. Pearson, brother of Professor A. T. Pearson, is among the new students.

The attendance this term is about fifty which is a slight increase over that of the last term.

Professor Stone is hearing the class in physics which recited to Professor Loud last term.

The cries of the ourang outang and the bray of the burro again enliven the college halls.

The students' weekly prayer meeting will hereafter be held at the house occupied by the college club.

At the last meeting of the literary society Mr. G. G. Ellsworth was elected secretary vice [illegible] Gray resigned.

Mrs. Haten has been confined to her room by sickness and has been unable to hear her classes for the last few days.

The college boarding club has moved to the second door north of Platte avenue on Cascade. This change seems to have resulted to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

The new students this term are Messrs. Pearson, Campbell and Sternberg. Mr. C. A. Ricer and Miss Oma Fields, who attended college last year, are also in attendance this term.

The programme of the literary society for this evening is as follows:

Critique .... Miss Kies
Reading .... Miss Irene Barnes
Essay .... T. Goto
Debate—Subject—Resolved, That the advantages of country life equal those of city life.
Affirmative .... R. S. Gould
Negative .... J. D. Ellsworth

Mr. James Drummond Ellsworth or as he is more familiarly known in college circles "Our Jamie" has embarked in the journalistic profession. He is one of the proprietors of the Manitou Item and promises to make that journal a sheet of national celebrity. It will be non-partisan in politics and will be strongly opposed to woman suffrage.

We can safely say that it is the earnest wish of the entire body of students that the college may safely emerge from the troublous times through which it is now passing. Leaving aside the question as to whom the responsibility of these times belong, we must nevertheless admit that the sympathy of the students as a whole with possibly a single exception is strongly upon the side of the board of trustees in the controversy with the ex-president. While entertaining no unfriendly nor unkind feelings towards Mr. Tenney, and recognizing the cordial and friendly relations which always existed between them during his connection with the college, yet the students recognize the wisdom and propriety which characterize the action of the trustees in declaring the office of president vacant. We think this statement necessary in order that the friends of the college may know the position of the students in the present controversy.

The Oratorical association, at a meeting held January 9th, decided to postpone the local contest until Friday evening, January 23d. The faculty have selected as judges Messrs. J. [illegible] Sternberg, [illegible] Cooper and A. [illegible] Partridge. Yesterday Mr. [illegible], corresponding secretary of the local association, received a letter from Mr. V. [illegible] Noxon who holds the same position in the Boulder association stating that the association at that place was desirous of postponing the state contest until about April 1st. As this will probably meet with the approbation of the Colorado Springs association, the postponement is likely to take place. In case it so happens that the state contest is postponed the local contest will in all probability be deferred until a later date, possibly March 1st. In that case the number of those who will contest will probably be greater than it would if the contest should occur at the specified time. Colorado college has ample talent in the oratorical line, and is abundantly able to cope with any institutions of a similar character in the state.

Arrivals at The Antlers—Willis Bristol, Denver; Jay D. McKee, New York; M. E. Carsta, Pueblo; R. Thompson, New York; James Francisco, Spring Valley, Minn.; W. S. Parker, Santa Fe; Walter Tappen, Mrs. J. E. Leonard, Denver; Geo. A. Barton, Kansas City; John Suss, Denver.

Two more mining companies have just been organized in this city to operate in the Cheyenne Mountain mining district, and others will be organized soon.

Troubled with Insects.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Will you please allow me the privilege of using a small space in the columns of your paper for the purpose of calling the attention of your readers to the following: I am troubled with myriads of small red insects which enter the house through crevices about the window sashes, and are found in great numbers on the window sills. They apparently come from cracks in the stones which form the foundation of the house. During the summer months their presence is unknown, at least they do not manifest it, but in the fall and winter months they again make their appearance. Are other housekeepers annoyed by these pests? If so they will greatly confer a favor upon the undersigned by mentioning through the columns of the GAZETTE means or remedies for the extermination of these insects.

A HOUSEKEEPER.

Colorado College.

COLORADO SPRINGS, January 13.

Editor Gazette:

President Tenney is quoted as saying in the Boston Congregationalist, "The vote for my removal is illegal in a common law point of view," etc. That it may be seen how clear and full is the power of the college board to remove its president, we give herewith bylaw No. 3: "The president and professors shall be chosen by ballot and shall hold their positions at the pleasure of the board." This bylaw was in force both when President Tenney was chosen and when removed. [illegible] repeatedly requesting Mr. Tenney to resign (which he decidedly refused to do) every member of the board east and west seemed to find that the well being, if not the very life of the college, demanded his prompt removal. Of their legal rights to do this they have never had a shadow of a doubt.

Colorado Pool Awards.

DENVER, January 15.—At a meeting of the general managers of roads represented in the Colorado pool, held at the Windsor hotel in this city about three months ago, the award of percentages made by Arbitrator Tucker were announced. This award was to hold until the first of January, which it did. This morning Pool Commissioner Daniels announced another award of percentage which is to last for four months, commencing January 1, and longer unless thirty days notice is given by dissatisfied parties. Following is a statement of the original percentages of each road before Mr. Tucker made his award, also the percentages awarded by Mr. Tucker and the award made to-day by Mr. Daniels.

DANIELS' AWARD.

Roads	Denver	Pueblo	Common points	[illegible]
Union Pacific	47	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington	30	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe	23	50	[illegible]	[illegible]

TUCKER'S AWARD.

Roads	Denver	Pueblo	Common points	[illegible]
Union Pacific	49	22½	39	28
Burlington	29	22½	29	28
Santa Fe	22	55	32	44

As will be seen the Union Pacific loses two per cent, the Santa Fe and Burlington gaining one per cent each.

Senatorial Caucus.

DENVER, January 15.—After the adjournment of the house this afternoon the republicans of that body held a caucus and appointed a committee to confer with the republican senators as to the time for holding a joint caucus to decide upon a candidate for the U. S. senate. Nothing further has yet been done and a caucus cannot be reached before to-morrow night.

It is announced that the republican senatorial caucus will be held at 8 o'clock Saturday evening. All factions will go into the caucus and it is expected that the senatorial question will be settled then and there. Both the Hill and the Teller-Routt-Hamill combinations are confident of success. Hotel rooms are nearly deserted, but the undercurrent of excitement is intense.

Dolores Silver Convention.

DENVER, January 15.—A Rico special to the Tribune-Republican [illegible]. The Dolores county convention [illegible] delegates to the silver convention [illegible] when the following [illegible] elected: Judge Julius Thompson, [illegible] kins, [illegible] Meredith, Hon. [illegible] Klee and Hon. W. L. Hall. J. F. [illegible] was president and B. F. [illegible] secretary of the convention. Judge [illegible] addressed the convention and in an eloquent and [illegible] manner discussed the silver question, after which a series of silver resolutions were unanimously passed.

After Cattle Thieves.

DENVER, January 15.—A Grand Junction special to the News says: The work in the district court which commenced here on Monday promises to be of some benefit to the stock interest in this vicinity, though there is but little civil business to do and, besides the several indictments for cattle branding and stealing there will probably be no criminal business.

St. John Interviewed.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 15.—An associated press agent asked St. John if he would consent to make a public statement in regard to the Clarkson-Legate publications, which have recently appeared in public prints regarding his course during the recent campaign. "No," said he. "I have thus far declined to make any statement beyond a mere denial of the statements, but I may prepare a statement and furnish you with the manuscript before I leave the city. The charges are false from beginning to end. Legate is now the strongest witness against my accusers and I have had no communication with him or anyone else about the matter."

The Nicaraguan Treaty.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Senator Morgan made a speech in executive session in favor of the Nicaraguan treaty. He discussed the possible relations of foreign powers to this subject and set forth at great length the advantage to this country which may be expected to follow the construction of the canal. There were no other speeches. An amendment was offered by Sherman, looking to negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation or amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty before the Nicaraguan treaty shall take effect.

Infamously False.

WORCESTER, Mass., January 15.—A letter from ex-Governor St. John to local prohibitionists was published here to-day. He says: "The whole story to the effect that I or the prohibition committee have received a single penny, pledge or promise from any party, person or persons, directly or indirectly, in connection with the campaign, except my personal expenses paid by the prohibition committee, is infamously and maliciously false."

Harbor Improvement.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The house committee on rivers and harbors to-day decided to recommend an appropriation of $150,000 for the New Orleans harbor on the ground it is a harbor of refuge and the city a great sea port. The recommendation for appropriations for other harbors on the Mississippi made by the Mississippi river commission will not be considered. An appropriation of $350,000 is recommended for Big Muscle Shoals and $50,000 for the Tennessee river about Chattanooga.

The committee also decided to recommend the appointment of a commission of seven members, two army engineers, one coast survey officer and four civilians, to examine the work in progress in the [illegible] rivers and harbors and report to congress, the commission to be [illegible]. At the adjournment of the [illegible] recommend [illegible] improvement of [illegible] was made [illegible]. General Newton [illegible] feet [illegible] channel [illegible] feet deep.

Extensive Fence Cutting.

DENVER, January 15.—A Las Vegas special to the Tribune-Republican says: Fence cutting is going on in Colfax county under a strong organization on an almost unbroken line of wire from the [illegible] to the Tequesquite, nearly [illegible]. The heaviest sufferers are the [illegible] Red River Cattle Co., [illegible] miles; Col. [illegible] S. Taylor, [illegible] miles; W. [illegible] four miles; J. W. [illegible] six miles; [illegible] Chittenden, fifteen miles. [illegible] of the Dubuque [illegible] company [illegible] last night, and they will [illegible] wire. The cutters are [illegible], the identity [illegible]. The sufferers, particularly M. M. Chase, manager of the Red River company, are very much worked up over the breaks made by the wire destroyers and threaten to put armed men along their fences and protect them [illegible].

The cutting of the fences [illegible] was as systematic as the work [illegible] metropolitan police force. [illegible] was [illegible] and they were placed in squads [illegible] will drop out at a corner and cut [illegible] of half a mile [illegible] saddle [illegible] after the style of [illegible] playing [illegible]. The cut [illegible] leaving not one solid panel along the line of devastation.

This work is done because heavy cattle owners fence more ground than their deeds call for. In so doing they keep cattle on the public domain from getting at water, for want of which they drift against the fences and die from thirst. Three hundred and fifteen head of cattle died along Colonel Taylor's fences last spring, which goes to show the evil of barbed wire in endless lengths. Senator Dorsey, who owns sixty miles square of fenced land at Palo Blanco addressed the cutters at Springer yesterday and said to them that if they would inform him when they got ready to begin operations on his wire he would take it down voluntarily and free it up, saving tons of barb that would otherwise go to waste. They said they would give him notice in time to save trouble.

River and Harbor Improvement.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The committee on rivers and harbors have nearly completed its bill. No appropriation will be made for Hellgate, New York. The committee [illegible] they asked [illegible] last year [illegible] work at that point was [illegible]. The appropriation for the Mississippi river [illegible] as follows: For [illegible] survey of the entire river, [illegible] snags, [illegible] rapids, [illegible] to the mouth [illegible] below Cairo [illegible] Oregon [illegible] improve[illegible] Hennepin [illegible] work will be [illegible].

The Fort Wayne Strike.

[illegible]

FORT WAYNE, [illegible].—There is no change [illegible] brakemen [illegible] system on the Fort Wayne [illegible] officials yesterday demanded [illegible] protection of their property and claim the city will have to assume the responsibility of all losses arising from a failure to protect trainmen in their efforts to move trains. The chief of police said he could make no attempt to enforce the law against the strikers unless the authorities increased his force.

Accidental Dynamite Explosion.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., January 14.—The Somerset chemical works, two miles east of this place, where nitro-glycerine and all grades of high explosives are manufactured, was the scene of a terrible explosion this afternoon. Five men were at work in the packing house when dynamite ignited from a red hot poker one of the men used in boring a hole in a door. In a second the building was in flames and the men with their clothing all on fire started to run and were but a short distance from the building when 500 pounds of dynamite packed ready for shipment lying outside the building exploded with terrible noise. Two of the men were found about 60 yards away burned to a crisp. The other men were not seriously hurt. The shock was so great the people of the town ran into the street thinking their houses were falling down. Window glass was broken in houses half a mile from the scene of the accident.

Doomed to Death.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—The court of appeals having affirmed the decision of the court below and refused to reopen the case of William Neil, convicted of murder, Governor Knott to-day signed his death warrant and fixed Friday, February 27, for the execution. Neil is the last of the perpetrators of the awful Ashland murder, when the Gibson family were killed, after two young girls were outraged. The mob at Ashland in which a number of persons were killed and wounded by state troops will be remembered as one of the results of the crime. Wm. Ellis was hanged by a mob after his confession and Craft was tried and executed.

A Colliery Horror.

PARIS, January [illegible].—A terrible fire damp explosion occurred [illegible] in the great coal mine at [illegible], France. At the [illegible] but forty [illegible] men were [illegible]. All were [illegible] bodies [illegible] colliery [illegible] cause of the explosion is unknown.

Later intelligence concerning the mine disaster at Lievin states that an explosion of fire damp caused 800 metres of galleries to fall. The twenty-eight men killed mainly lost their lives by debris falling on them.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE BIENNIAL CHANGE.

New State Officers Inaugurated at the Capital Yesterday.

Gov. Eaton's Address to the Legislature--His Suggestions.

Lieut. Gov. Breene Assumes the Gavel with a Creditable Speech.

[illegible] January 1[illegible].—Ample preparations were made by the legislative committee for the inauguration ceremonies, which were carried out in a most fitting manner. Offices generally were closed during the afternoon and in numerous cases [illegible] holiday was had. All who could get in[illegible] the opera house were there to witness the inauguration and hear the new governor's address. [illegible] 1,000 tickets were issued and every [illegible] that could be was used, [illegible] was the result. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ready to proceed with the conventional duty imposed upon me.

But before entering upon [illegible] of the duties that the people have seen fit [illegible] their own representatives, my predecessor [illegible] they have placed in the [illegible] upon them [illegible] to the executive [illegible] of the state. In [illegible] not, [illegible] of the high[illegible] follow them [illegible] and what[illegible] ever abilities I may possess [illegible] the burdens and responsibilities of my position, and only hope that I may [illegible] comprehend its duties.

A [illegible] of twenty [illegible] in this state and [illegible] of its people, [illegible] people yet our rapid [illegible] embracing [illegible] of longitude. [illegible] the quickening industries of an [illegible] people.

[illegible] growth [illegible] the steady [illegible] the rapid growth of [illegible] wonderful [illegible] blessed with all the advantages [illegible] civilization.

The earth [illegible] her increase beyond our [illegible] and every industry that goes to make [illegible] per cent of our [illegible] can be [illegible] We have just cause to be thankful for the abundance which a kind providence permits us to enjoy, in a land of sunshine and an atmosphere that gives health to the failing and invigorates the strong.

[illegible] his country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it," can be as aptly applied to this great state, as it was applied by the immortal Lincoln, to a great republic.

Believing to the fullest extent in the republican idea, that the chief magistrate derives all of his authority from the people, I desire the most liberal and unrestricted communication between the people and the executive, to the end that I may ascertain their will and execute it for the common good.

Politics always [illegible] control [illegible] and always will under our form of government, very largely control the selection of public servants, and yet it must not be overlooked that they were merely the guardians for the time being of the public interests. The maxim that "he serves his party best who serves the state best," is as uncontrovertible in Colorado politics as anywhere else. Party fealty does not require a public officer to jeopardize the interests of the state in payment of political obligations. Political debts should be paid as honestly as any other, but during my administration the business of the state, in so far as I can control it, shall be conducted on strictly business principles. Economy in the administration of public affairs is a public duty which every public servant owes to the taxpayer who furnishes the money to carry on the government. Taxes are paid none too cheerfully, even when paid with the assurance that they will be honestly applied in payment of necessary governmental expenses. I shall favor the strictest economy in the expenditure of public money.

The constitution provides for the submission to you by the governor, at the opening of your session, of a practical document intended to assist you in considering the wants of the state. My honored predecessor has complied with that constitutional provision in an able and comprehensive message that will stand in the records of this department as a monument, not merely of his great ability, but of his fidelity to the interests of the state. I heartily concur in all of his recommendations, and earnestly urge them upon your careful consideration. Some of them I desire to specifically call your attention to, as being of more than ordinary importance.

FINANCE.

That portion of Governor Grant's message which treats of finance is so replete with facts and figures that scarcely anything need be said in support of his recommendations. It would seem very poor financial management to keep several hundred thousand dollars of specific funds lying idle in the state treasury for an indefinite time, when such funds could be so readily used in taking up a like amount of interest bearing state warrants, convertible into cash without trouble or loss, whenever occasion requires. States, like individuals, become financially independent, not so much by what they get as by what they save. A saving of interest is of like importance with reduction of principal, and provision should [illegible] be made that investment of such idle funds could be legally made by purchase of [illegible] outstanding warrants.

IRRIGATION.

In addition to the very able suggestions of [illegible] Nettleton in his report on this subject, I desire to call special attention to the well known fact that the present supply of water for the purpose of irrigation, while it may be sufficient for present wants, will soon be found to be entirely inadequate. [illegible] a large area of government land in the mountains, entirely valueless for any other purpose than immense watersheds and within [illegible] limits of which artificial reservoirs could be constructed to impound the flood water for use as necessity might require. [illegible] would submit to your judgment the propriety of memorializing congress for a grant of sufficient lands for such purpose.

QUARANTINE LAWS.

I am informed that the Stock Growers' association has been lately in session, consulting on the subject of needed legislation to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among the herds of cattle in this state. Great [illegible] should be given to its suggestions upon [illegible] as they will comprise the [illegible] of men who are engaged in [illegible] the business, and have practical knowledge of the evils sought to be remedied. It must be borne in mind that remedial statutes are framed for the protection of [illegible] and not for the trader who [illegible] commercial trail across our [illegible] with the germs of disease that will [illegible] most valuable [illegible]. Any kind of quarantine law [illegible] works hardships to the owner [illegible] operation [illegible] is clearly an exercise of the [illegible] and whatever [illegible] judgment will afford the [illegible] will meet my hearty concurrence.

[illegible]

[illegible] coal mine inspection law be [illegible] provisions for the [illegible] of the lives of those who work [illegible] the terrible [illegible] the mines of the [illegible] which occurred in the [illegible] further the [illegible] necessary. [illegible] upon you to [illegible] with the severest [illegible] against [illegible] and negligent [illegible] or even endangering of human [illegible] conviction it might be well to [illegible] to the late troubles between the [illegible] and their employes resulting in the [illegible] strike, which at one time threatened [illegible] others than the parties [illegible] connected therewith. While the [illegible] between labor and capital have not [illegible] reached the alarming proportions witnessed in the other states, yet the late troubles [illegible] of sufficient importance to justify a deep and careful study by the members of this legislature. At the republican convention held at Colorado Springs, and I believe also at the democratic convention, a petition was presented by leaders of the labor [illegible] asking notice to be taken of the [illegible] done them by mining corporations in this state. Particular attention should be given such appeal [illegible] would seem that legislation might be had to deal fairly and equitably in such matters without injustice to either labor or capital. Much is dependent upon the legislative department for a proper and lasting solution of this vexed question.

COUNTY LAWS.

[illegible] agriculture encouraged by state [illegible] into one of the most prosperous [illegible] of the state. As yet, its cultivation [illegible] to the counties of [illegible] however, only a question [illegible] other counties will become [illegible] of the advantages to be derived from providing in advance for the payment of their state taxes and engage in this profitable employment. [illegible] the marvelous yield of product [illegible] display of intelligence only [illegible] to the cultivation of alfalfa. [illegible] may be well to consider, in this connection, the [illegible] of the state engineer, on the subject [illegible] production, and it may be deemed [illegible] advisable to suggest, by appropriate legislation, to the intelligent class of agriculturists [illegible] branches of farming, [illegible] no, so [illegible] of more benefit to the people at large than keeping over six millions of dollars annually from being sent abroad for products that can be more economically raised at home. [illegible], after careful deliberation you should come to the conclusion that the mountain lion hunter, the wolf scalper, the hawk [illegible] and the [illegible] farmer, should be encouraged to embark in some other equally energetic pursuit, I shall not feel disposed to exercise my constitutional power of vetoing such a measure.

FEE SYSTEM.

There is a general feeling among the people that the present fee system is wrong; and in many localities it has become burdensome. The official income of many county and precinct officers [illegible] exceeds the income of the [illegible] worker in any of the callings of life. The sheriff and clerk receive more than the judge on the bench. A justice of the peace or constable more than our supreme judges. Many of the officers whose duties are merely clerical receive an annual income greatly in excess of any salary paid in the executive or judiciary departments of the state government. Any measure tending toward the correction of such abuse will meet my hearty approval.

CONCLUSION.

Many well founded complaints have heretofore been made concerning poorly digested laws finding their way into the statute book. Previous legislatures, with some show of justice, have always advanced the plausible excuse of lack of time for proper consideration of the subjects brought before them. You, gentlemen, are deprived of the stereotyped apology, by the amendment to the constitution extending the limit of the legislative session to ninety days. The people having given you more time expect better laws, and will not be satisfied with crude legislation. While I may be true that the chief magistrate has a supervisory power over that portion of your labors which culminates in legislative enactments, the power is rarely used, except to stay vicious or unnecessary legislation. Let us constantly keep in mind that we are not only making history, but shaping the destiny of a new state. The work of this session will not only be seen but felt hundreds of years from now. Whatever is good of it will be enduring. The faults of men, when put into printed matter, live after them.

There is no charity for a recorded blunder. Monumental stupidity outlives unrecorded virtue. It should be our highest ambition to so perform the functions of our respective offices as will conduce to the greatest welfare of the whole people, and advance every interest that gives power and prosperity to the commonwealth; that it may be said of us, "These men conscientiously performed their whole duty to the state."

Returning from the opera house where the inauguration ceremonies had been held, the senate at 3:30 reconvened. Lieutenant Governor Peter W. Breene was introduced by the president of the senate and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the senate:

In assuming the position of lieutenant governor and thereby becoming presiding officer of this body, the highest branch of the legislative department of the state, I assure you that I feel deeply sensible of the grave responsibility I thus take upon myself. The office is one which I did not seek at the hands of my party, but having received the generous endorsement of the people I shall not shrink from the performance of the duty assigned me. I have been selected from among those known as in the humbler walks of life, that is I do not belong to the professional class but on the contrary being a miner belong to the laboring or industrial element of the country. But with limited educational advantages in early life, without little legislative experience and none whatever as a parliamentarian and presiding officer, I cannot and I know will not be expected of me to at once wield this gavel with the same precision and circumspection of one older and more experienced than myself. The greater part of my life has been spent in handling the shovel and wielding the pick and the hammer, the emblems of that great industrial interest to which I belong and which I think I may truly say without any disparagement to other great interests in the state, is the foundation-stone upon which our young commonwealth rests for its wealth, its prosperity and its future greatness. There are but few present on this occasion, indeed, I may safely say none who will be able to fully appreciate the timidity with which I approach the performance of these new and important duties which have fallen to my lot by the verdict of the voters of this state, more particularly as I am succeeding a gentleman of ability and experience and one who has won the confidence and respect of the people and has by his courteous demeanor proven his fitness for the first place in the executive department. I am, however, relieved from much embarrassment when I see myself surrounded by men of ability and integrity and long experience in public service who have an earnest desire for the welfare of our state government, and I feel and know that, no matter what political party you may individually belong to, I shall at all times have your generous sympathy, assistance and support, and that when I go astray from true line of parliamentary duty, as I unquestionably may, I shall not hesitate to invoke the advice of those of you who from your age and experience will be able to set me right, and in return I beg to assure you that the best energies of my mind and noblest impulses of my heart will most earnestly be brought to bear in the faithful discharge of all my public duties so that I shall have the consciousness of knowing that while I may not have made you a good presiding officer I will have at least made an honest and impartial one, and that I have ever been true to the interests of the people. That I may not prove unworthy of your confidence and respect and that of the people whom you represent will be my most earnest prayer. Gentlemen, I thank you for listening to these remarks, and also for the opportunity afforded me to return my grateful acknowledgment to the people of the state. I now await the further pleasure of the senate. Applause.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson the senate adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

Schuyler Colfax Dead

CHICAGO, January 13.—The Daily News Minneapolis special says: Ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax dropped dead in the Omaha depot at Mankato at 10:20 this morning. He arrived over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and walked over to the Omaha depot. He took off his overcoat, sat down and almost immediately fell over dead. The death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

MANKATO, Minn., January 13.—Ex Vice President Schuyler Colfax dropped dead this morning at the Omaha depot. He arrived on the Milwaukee road from the east at [illegible] o'clock and walked to the Omaha depot, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, with the thermometer 30 below zero. After arriving at the depot he lived only about five minutes. It is supposed that the extreme cold and subsequent over exertion caused a stoppage of the flow of blood to the heart. The remains were taken in charge by Odd Fellows and now lie at Dr. Harrington's residence. A coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon. Every attention is being paid the remains. Word has been sent to the family of the deceased. The president has been notified and orders are now awaited.

The coroner summoned a jury who returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. A procession formed at 10 o'clock to escort the remains to the depot. The procession was made up of a military company, Odd Fellows, board of trade, common council and a citizens' mounted escort. The body was placed in a special car and sent to South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, January 13.—The news of the death of Mr. Colfax created the greatest consternation in this city, where he passed his life from boyhood. He left here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. A note to the editor of the Tribune from him said he was compelled to leave that morning to [illegible] engagements in Northern Iowa, which were made months ago. He concluded his note as follows: "I feel regretful that I have to go away from the funeral of my lifelong friend, Mr. Burrows. There has been the warmest friendship between us for over 40 years." It would seem that Mr. Colfax had a premonition of his death. On Saturday, in the Tribune editorial room, he said, "I have appointed George W. Matthews my executor." When asked he replied, "I am liable to drop dead any moment." The remains will reach here Thursday morning at 2 a. m. A delegation of citizens go to Chicago to receive them. Mrs. Colfax is completely prostrated by the terrible news. Telegrams of condolence are pouring in upon her from every part of the country.

Change in the Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—Nominations—Wm. A. Richardson, judge of the court of claims, to be chief justice of the court of claims; John Davis, District of Columbia, to be judge of the court of claims. Mr. Davis is at present assistant secretary of state. Richardson takes the place of Chief Justice Drake, retired.

The Case Against St. John

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, January 13.—Fred W. Willard, of the Times of this city and a nephew of James F. Legate, publishes a card this morning in which he says that, at Mr. Legate's request, he wrote and mailed a letter to Chairman Elkins, of the republican national committee, before the election, saying in substance that St. John would leave the field if it was made an object for him to do so, and that Mr. Legate was the only one who could manage him.

Legate received a reply, but Willard did not know its contents. Soon afterward Willard, at Legate's instance, sent a telegram to St. John, in New York state, the wording of which he did not fully comprehend, but it was sufficient to convince him that Legate telegraphed St. John for instructions. Afterwards, when he asked Legate if he had heard from the dispatch, he replied that everything was lovely.

TOPEKA, Ks., January [illegible].—A reporter for the [illegible] associated press called on James F. Legate at his hotel this afternoon to ask what defense he had to make concerning the letter to J. S. Clarkson, published from St. Louis this morning, purporting to have been written by him to Clarkson during the late presidential campaign. Mr. Legate replied, after several minutes cogitation, as follows: "The Clarkson letter I never wrote; that is, I never wrote a letter to Clarkson of that date. I wrote Mr. Clarkson a letter, part of which is in the letter this morning, but he omits to state what I said and makes me say what I never stated." Mr. Legate here grew excited and declared that Clarkson had suppressed the names of every other man to that transaction but his. "He makes me talk," he continued, "of pledges made to St. John when they were pledged to other parties. Every page of that letter to Clarkson was marked confidential and he has violated every principle of honor in publishing anything, and every principle of honesty in distorting the letter I did send him. I was acting as an agent and doing the work to Mr. Clarkson as a member of the national committee and those with whom he was associated in Ohio in all that was done. With reference to the Kearns note, it is so completely changed from what I did say that it amounts to an open forgery. Within a short time I intend to make a full statement of the whole matter so far as I know of it. Then let those black hearted who are hurt most, but I say now that so far as St. John is concerned in all those transactions the Virgin Mary is no purer than he."

The reporter asked Mr. Legate to make a statement relative to what portions of the Clarkson letter were written but he declined and said he would say nothing more.

DES MOINES, January 13.—In reply to the interview with Legate at Topeka, of this date, J. S. Clarkson says: The letter from Legate to me was dated October 29th and was given by me in the Globe-Democrat interview exactly as he wrote it, with not one word changed or left out. The original is safe and any of Mr. Legate's friends may see it. Every word is in his handwriting and a map of it will be printed if Legate desires it. I gave no other name but Legate as an agent of St. John's because the saint had no other huckster of which I knew. Legate's assertion that he was the agent of the republican national committee is pure nonsense and fiction. He was never anything else than St. John's agent. Neither that letter of October 29 nor any other of Legate's communications to me have either a trace being marked confidential, and if they did when St. John demanded all the facts to be made public that gave me authority to print the letters of his agent. Legate's letter to Kerns was also printed just as Legate wrote it. Legate's refusal to give the associated press reporter his own version of his 29th of October letter was a virtual confession that the printed letter was right.

The National Trail

ST. LOUIS, January [illegible].—The bill which is to be introduced in congress for the establishment of a cattle trail from Texas to the British possessions provides that the secretary of the interior shall appoint three commissioners to lay out and mark by metes and boundary a quarantine national trail and grazing ground. The trail is not to exceed six miles in width and to be narrowed at places to a mere roadway; the grazing grounds to be established at intervals along the trail and not to exceed twelve miles square; both trail and grazing grounds to be strictly quarantined and no cattle allowed to leave it so long as they have any signs of Texas fever among them. When the commissioners make their report the secretary of the interior shall file a map of the trail as made out and then to give public notice of its establishment, and the withdrawal of public and occupied lands from either sale, location or settlement for a term of [illegible]0 years. Upon this publication the tracts to be open at all times of the year for the driving upon it of any live stock by any person, firm or corporation.

Land Legislation.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—A bill to repeal the preemption, desert lands and timber culture law and to amend the homestead law passed the senate. The first section provides for the repeal of the preemption law. This repeal however is not to affect the rights of any persons which are accruing on the passage of the act. It further provides that any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the preemption law and who has failed from any cause to perfect a title to land heretofore entered by him under the homestead laws may make a second homestead entry in lieu of the preemption privilege, which is repealed.

Section two repeals timber culture law with the proviso that it shall not interfere with existing rights.

Section three amends the revised statutes so that persons who have availed themselves of the homestead law may pay the minimum price of lands after eighteen months from the date of entry provided they [illegible] the preliminary notice six months before.

Section four repeals the desert land act except as to claims which exist at the date of the passage of the act.

Section five provides that no public land except abandoned military or other reservations, mineral lands and other lands, the sale of which has been authorized by special act of congress shall be sold at public auction or by special private entry.

All offered public lands are withdrawn from the market and shall be disposed as unoffered public lands.

Senator Dolph in his report accompanying the bill says that under the present laws any persons can acquire title to 160 acres each under the preemption and homestead and timber culture acts, or 480 acres in all. [illegible] The committee is of the opinion that the time has come to limit the acquirement of government land by one person to 160 acres. Another reason for the repeal of the preemption law is the alarming increase of fraudulent claims under it lately. The report says it has been charged that this fraud was in the execution of the law but the committee is of the opinion that the law contains such inherent defects that fraudulent entry cannot be wholly prevented. The increase of fraudulent entries, in its opinion, is due to the increased value of the land and consequent greater inducements offered for evasion of the law. The repeal of the timber culture law is recommended because it has proved a failure. The report continues: Experience has demonstrated that the desert land act, instead of securing settlement and reclamation of desert lands by actual settlers has been made the means of securing fraudulent title to agricultural lands. There is a rapidly growing sentiment in this country for the repeal of all laws providing for the disposal of agricultural public lands except the homestead law, and that the public domain shall hereafter be reserved for homes for settlers. The committee is of the opinion that this should be the future policy of the government. Even if settlers are restricted to 160 acres of land it will be but comparatively few years until the available public lands suitable for homes will be exhausted. In conclusion the report says [illegible] the practical exhaustion of our public domain will force upon the attention of this country new, important and difficult questions, and in the opinion of the committee the time when our rapidly increasing population instead of being able to take up homesteads on public lands and make homes for themselves shall be compelled to find homes in our overcrowded cities should by wise legislation be postponed as long as possible.

The Omission of a Comma

All the Year Round

Some years ago the omission of a comma in a letter in the London Times gave a horrible meaning to a sentence. The letter is on the American war, and the writer says "the loss of life will hardly fall short of a quarter of a million, and how many more were better with the dead than doomed to crawl on the mutilated victims of this great national crime." It should have been "than doomed to crawl on, the mutilated victims of this great national crime." The following sentence appeared in a newspaper a short time ago: "The prisoner said the witness was a convicted thief." This statement nearly caused the proprietors of the newspaper some trouble, and yet the words were correct. When their attention was drawn to the matter, and proper punctuation supplied, the sentence had an exactly opposite meaning, "The prisoner, said the witness, was a convicted thief." Dean Alford says that he saw an announcement of a meeting in connection with the "Society for Promoting the Observance of the Lord's Day which was founded in 18[illegible]," giving the notion that the day, not the society, was founded in that year. A comma should have been after "day," and then the sentence would have been correct. In the Pall Mall Gazette recently the Rev. [illegible] Haweis called attention to an awkward misplacement of inverted commas in an article by him on the late Duke of Wellington, whereby some words of the late duke, about Mr. Gladstone's speeches, are attributed to the duke's illustrious father.

LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county Colorado, for the week ending January 18th, 188[illegible]

Alard, Joe W	O[illegible], Katie
Anderson, R G	S[illegible]skes, R
Couand, Chas	Rat[illegible], Howard
Clark, Ella	Ray, Mrs C
Crane, Sophia	Rockford, Jennie
Davis, Wm	Roberts, W R
Foley, John	Smith, Miss J
Hagar, Wm H	Swim, Mrs L [illegible]
Langdon, Jennie	War[illegible], Bonnie
Marshall, F E	Wilson, Mrs M E
Nutt, Mrs B	Wright, Ralph
Plumb, G.	

FOREIGN

Barry, J

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office

E. L. PRICE, P M

BUSINESS LOCALS

Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

SENT FREE OF CHARGE.

E. C. F. KOCH & SON,

6th Ave, and 20th St, New York City,

Will issue on or about March 10th and send FREE to any address their

FASHION CATALOGUE

For Spring and Summer, 1885.

Beautifully illustrated with lithographic Fashion Plates and about 2,000 wood engravings, a complete guide for a ladies', gents', children's, and infant's wear, housekeeping goods, millinery, etc.

This firm does the largest and most satisfactory catalogue trade in this country.

They list all goods at their New York store prices, which are acknowledged lower than those of any other house in the United States.

They receive back and refund the money for all goods not desired, excepting those made to order, and so classed in their book.

They guarantee all articles exactly as represented, and have earned for themselves an unequalled reputation for fair and honest dealing.

MUSLIN, CAMBRIC AND FINE UNDERWEAR A SPECIALTY.

DEALERS should send for their Special Discount List to the trade. wi

Stockholders' Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Springs Live Stock company, held at the company's office, in Colorado Springs, on February 16th, 1885, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said company.

wa-7-5 F. L. MARTIN, President

Colorado Springs, Jan 10, '85.

Young Men Read This

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

FOR 1885.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

LARGEST REPUBLICAN CIRCULATION IN AMERICA

THE TRIBUNE begins the new subscription year with prospects unparalleled in its history. Its circulation for the seven days ending November 9, 1884, was as follows

Monday, November 3	[illegible]
Tuesday, November 4	101,500
Wednesday, November 5	188,800
Thursday, November 6	167,100
Friday, November 7	160,600
Saturday, November 8	172,000
Sunday, November 9	120,000
Weekly, November [illegible] exclusive of all [illegible] campaign subscriptions	14[illegible]
Semi-weekly	8[illegible]

Total number of Tribunes printed and sold during week ending November [illegible], exclusive of campaign subscriptions [illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune gives the news [illegible] early. It is a safe and attractive paper for the family circle, and is the persistent advocate of work for American workmen, a [illegible] paying home market for American grain [illegible] extension of our [illegible] trade, and general protection of American interests. It favors every practical effort to check intemperance and is always [illegible] and progress. Its Weekly and Semi-Weekly [illegible] Agricultural, Household, Literary and [illegible] departments, [illegible] abundant [illegible] interesting miscellany and [illegible] fun. Every member of the family, old or young, [illegible] instructional and entertainment.

Every postmaster and every agent is invited [illegible] to form yearly clubs at once for the Tribune. The following premiums are offered in combination with subscriptions

Unabridged Dictionary, both Webster's and Worcester's.

Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, [illegible] vols. illustrated [illegible] pages.

The Library of Useful Knowledge, [illegible] nearly 900 pages each, embracing Chambers's Encyclopedia, complete, with American additions.

The Waterbury watch [illegible]

Ridpath's Illustrated History of the United States.

[illegible]

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

[illegible]

Address simply THE TRIBUNE, New York

[illegible] March [illegible] 3,300 illustrations [illegible] gives wholesale prices [illegible] on all goods for family use [illegible] order, and [illegible] cost of every[illegible] [illegible] invaluable [illegible] information gleaned from [illegible] the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

wm 6-ly

THE CENTURY

IN 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of the CENTURY MAGAZINE [illegible] perhaps the most important [illegible] the magazine [illegible] papers on the great battles of the war [illegible] the Union, written by generals [illegible] command upon both the federal and the confederate sides--General Grant who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and other battles, General [illegible], McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN,

written by the confederate general G. T. Beauregard. [illegible] sketches entitled Recollections of a Private, [illegible] special events, descriptive of [illegible] auxiliary branches of the service, etc. will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which the CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc. hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations, interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS,

author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, [illegible], Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell, a series on

THE NEW NORTHWEST,

being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieutenant Schwatka, Principal Grant, of Kingston, Ontario, and others descriptive of little-known regions, papers on French and American art, sculpture and painting with some exquisite illustrations, papers on

ASTRONOMY, ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORY,

the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on churches, city and country houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, jr., will describe

PROGRESS IN SANITARY DRAINING

E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays. George W. Cable will contribute in various ways. Several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

The Century Co.,

Publishers, New York City.

From Saturday's Daily.

Real Estate Transfers.

F. G. Rowe reports the following transfers for the week ending January 9:

CITY.

John Stanley et al to Mary A Stanley, l 9 b k 122 nominal.

John Stanley et al to Mary A Stanley, pt of l 25 b k 9, nominal.

Nancy L Cowell to Minnie S M Robinson, n 80 ft of l 2, b k 92 $3,300

Mrs S M Donavan to J F Fracul, lts 11 and 12, b k 92 4,000

Lizzie A Lowbert to Ellen A Edwards, l 9, b k 52. $500

Kate E Bisse to Minnie S M Robinnson, pt of lts 9 and 10, b k 82; nominal.

COLORADO CITY.

Colorado City Town company to W T Baird, l 23, b k 142 and l 23 b k 107 nominal.

W N Byers to Nancy T Sw[illegible] lts 10 and 11, b k 145; nominal.

Sophia M Treadwell to [illegible] Quimby, l 7, b k 144; nominal.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

[illegible] Gray to E W Liatt, nw qr of nw qr and ne qr of nw qr of sec 2, tp 14, s r 65 w.

FOUNTAIN PROPERTY.

A [illegible] Terre to [illegible] Weiber, lts 19 and 20, b k 7, nominal.

MINING DEEDS

C F Watson to S [illegible] Caldwell, und [illegible] int in Black Diamond claim in Cheyenne mining district, nominal.

W S Walker to S Johnson and F Peck, two-third int in Suncown lode, Cheyenne mining district [illegible]00

F Peck and W S Walker to S Johnson, [illegible] int in Victor lode, Cheyenne mining district [illegible]00

PATENTS

United States to Henry Olney, 80 acres

United States to A F Nichol, 160 acres

United States to Jonathan Goodrich, [illegible]8 acres

United States to Eliot Buegman, 40 acres.

Mrs. O. B. Myers is visiting friends in Denver.

Mr. Waites came up from Lake City yesterday on a visit to his family.

Channing Sweet returned from Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

N. G. Allee, W. [illegible] Gessebracht and John M. Snedden went to Denver yesterday.

Hon. John Campbell, J. M. Ellison and F. G. Rowe came down from Denver on the Pueblo accommodation yesterday.

Mr Charles [illegible] Parsons, general agent of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, was among the arrivals at The Antlers yesterday.

Captain Givens reports that the sheep of El Paso county are without exception in a splendid condition to withstand the spring storms.

Charles Stockbridge, [illegible] O Courtades and several others spent the day yesterday hunting rabbits at Wigwam, on the Denver & Rio Grande.

The burglars who on Wednesday night entered Dow's clothing store and Rev. J. B Gregg's residence have not as yet been apprehended.

The last term of the district court was the most expensive to the county of any ever held, on account of the large amount of criminal business.

Band at the rink tonight. Besides the regular skating session there will be a match game of polo between the teams who played on Wednesday evening.

[illegible] K. Johnston, general superintendent of the Pacific Express company at Kansas City, was in the city yesterday looking after the interests of the company here.

There is now some talk of the erection of a hotel on the northwest corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets. Judge [illegible] B. McFerran and others are taking up the enterprise.

Certificates of location of the Sunnyside lode and the Victor lode, both on Cheyenne mountain, were filed with County Clerk Eaton yesterday by W S Walker and Frank Peck.

A warrant was yesterday issued by Justice Pixley and served upon Charles T. Stockbridge, son of Mr. Charles Stockbridge. He was required to appear in court this morning at nine o'clock.

Hart Bros. opened their dancing school in the south room of the Carpenter block last night. There were about thirty pupils in attendance and the school opens up under the most promising circumstances.

New Crawford House Arrivals N. [illegible] Evans, Denver, S. P. Fosdick, Pueblo, N. Hogman, Salida, J. L. Duckworth, Pueblo, S G Ainsworth, New York, A [illegible]ames, Chicago, M. N. Newton, St. Louis.

The following will be the topics for prayer at the union prayer meeting tonight: For the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the spread of the gospel in all lands; for more laborers to be sent forth endued with power from on high; for native Christians that they may be established in the faith and become more earnest in seeking the salvation of their countrymen; for all missionaries; for God's ancient people of Israel, and the conversion of many to the faith of Christ; for increased blessing to attend the circulation of the scriptures, and the religious training of the young in missionary schools and colleges.

At a meeting of Tejon lodge, Knights of Honor, held in the lodge room last evening, the following officers were installed by Deputy Grand Dictator E. C. McCreery: S. M. D[illegible]s, dictator; E. B. Hosick, vice dictator; S. Stite, past dictator; E. L. Taylor, reporter; [illegible] E. Shobe, financial reporter; [illegible] B. Farrar, treasurer; John Chapman, chaplain; James Murphy, guide; William B. S[illegible]John, guardian, and Samuel Turner, sentinel.

The county commissioners finished up their business yesterday morning, and before adjourning adopted the following complimentary resolution:

WHEREAS, The intimate association we have enjoyed with Commissioner C. R. Hustec for the last nine years is now about to be severed by the expiration of his term of service: therefore, be it now

[illegible] that this relationship is now to be broken, and that we must part with so agreeable a companion, efficient and disinterested public servant; and be it further

Resolved, That we will ever hold in remembrance, the many pleasant and harmonious sessions held by us during his terms of office, and the fact that they have been rendered so, largely by his genial disposition, generous, wholesouled and manly nature.

GILES CRISSEY,
[illegible] C. WOODBURY.

Auditor E. R. Murphy of the Denver & Rio Grande makes the following report of the approximate gross earnings of the line for the first week of January:

	For Week	For year to Date
Freight	$62,786	$62,786
Passenger	12,704	12,704
Express	6,895	6,895
U. S. Mails	2,400	2,400
Miscellaneous	300	300
Total, 1885	$85,085	$85,085
Total, 1884	$82,886	$82,886
Increase	2,199	2,199
Per cent increase	2 65-100	2 65-100

From Sunday's Daily.

The hotel project is agitating the minds of several of our capitalists.

Mr. N. Hogman, of Salida, was in the city yesterday calling on old time friends.

Mr [illegible] R. Allen has on exhibition at Ainsworth Brown's an idea and original pen and ink sketch which is commanding considerable attention.

Manager Howbert of the opera house informs us that Colorado Springs will be visited by some very good attractions the latter part of this month and during next month.

It has been suggested that a baby show be gotten up at the skating rink. An exhibition of this nature would be a novelty in Colorado Springs and would no doubt draw well.

A stranger was overheard to remark the other day that if the globes of our street lamps were washed occasionally they might afford better light to pedestrians on dark nights.

Arrivals at The Antlers Miss Annie Nichols, Manitou, [illegible] W. Beal, Denver, A. C. Daniels, Colorado, A. J. Manne, St. [illegible], Mo [illegible] Marx, St. Louis, [illegible] Lanck, Manitou Park.

Mr Alexander Bonnell and wife of New York city, who have been spending the past two months in the city, left for their home yesterday. They will return late in the spring or early in the summer.

Mr J. E. Se[illegible] and Judge Colburn have returned from their trip to Silver City, N. M. They have completed arrangements for the purchasing of the Great American mine, situated near Wilcox, Arizona.

John Potter is authority for the assertion that since bathing in the miraculous waters of Glenwood Springs Captain De Coursey has to cut his hair every week. Glenwood certainly ought to be a good location for barbers.

New complaints for a violation of the liquor ordinance have been brought against Stockbridge, Massey and Crease before Justice [illegible]. They were served with civil process this time, made returnable next Friday.

Charles T. Stockbridge appeared before Justice Pixley yesterday on a warrant charging him with a violation of the liquor ordinance. He was represented by Judge Williams, his attorney, who moved to quash on the ground that the complaint was insufficient, not having been properly signed. City Attorney Bentley made a motion to amend. Justice Pixley took the case under advisement until Monday.

Mr J. L. Duckworth spent yesterday in checking up the business of the Denver & Rio Grande express office in this city and reported finding everything O. K. The holiday business of the company was much larger than it was last year.

A motion was to have been argued before Judge Harrison last night for the appointment of a receiver for Colorado college. On account of the absence of Judge Harrison from the city the argument was postponed for a short time.

The polo match at the roller rink last night between the Reds and the Blues was declared by the referee in favor of the former by a score of two to one. The game was to have been best three out of five, but after playing about one hour and a half it was decided as above.

The annual meeting of the G. A. R. of Colorado will be held in Denver on the fifteenth instant. The post in this city will be represented by Past Commander [illegible] Sherman, [illegible] W. Robbins and [illegible] W. Everett, delegates, [illegible] A. McMorris, [illegible] Randolph, E. Peck and F. B. Wells, alternates, Ed. Smith, George Aux, [illegible] C. Dana and David Sherman.

The meetings of the week of prayer have been the best attended that have been held in this city. So great has been the interest that at the meeting in the Baptist church on Friday evening it was resolved to have a series of meetings this week, to be held at 3 o'clock afternoons and at half past seven in the evening. The pastors will take charge of these meetings in turn. Both afternoon and evening meetings will be held in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Strong, who was down from the Cheyenne district yesterday, reports that the company has succeeded in freeing the shaft of the Colorado lode from water so that work can be proceeded with on the vein to-morrow morning. He seems confident that some very good mineral has been reached which will show up richer and richer as the work progresses. By next Saturday some startling developments can be looked for.

Messrs. A. W. Bailey and G. M. Walker were in the city yesterday after an absence of some time at the east. They inform us that they will have control of both the Mansion and Manitou house at Manitou next season. [illegible] management of these houses last year they will certainly be very acceptable proprietors again. The Manitou house will be opened in April for the accommodation of the Raymond excursions.

The members of the city council who were out on a tour of inspection for a suitable location for a storage reservoir have found a site which they think will be more favorable than the one mentioned in the committee's report on Monday night. It is located near the reservoir on the mesa road, and can be supplied by the overflow from it. It can be made to cover an area of nearly [illegible] acres at a much less expense than the other. A complete report in regard to it can be looked for at the next meeting of the council.

From Tuesday's Daily.

This will be college night at the skating rink.

N. Hogman left for his home at Salida Sunday.

Miss Stella Smith has returned from her visit in Denver.

Mr. E. Needham went to Denver on the Thunderbolt yesterday.

Mrs. [illegible] Kroger, of Denver, is visiting her mother. She will remain some time.

F. A. Waite left for St. Louis on the Thunderbolt yesterday on a short visit.

Mrs Geo. F. Nolte, of Durango, was in the city yesterday and left on the night train for home.

Bacon & Corl yesterday received their first car of Canon coal from the Caldwell mine at Coal Creek.

Mr D. [illegible] Corl will return from [illegible] and establish himself in the mercantile business.

Mr G. S. Adams was out for the first time yesterday after a sickness of about two months' duration.

Judge Harrison went to Buena Vista on Sunday night and opened district court there yesterday morning.

Messrs. Bailey and Walker are cutting ice at Palmer lake and storing it for use at their hotels at Manitou next summer.

Deputy Sheriff Barney Becker of Leadville is visiting his family who have been stopping in the city for the past two weeks.

Dr. Edward [illegible]ly and wife, who have been at The Antlers nearly all winter, left for Rochester, New York, yesterday.

Senator Howbert, John Campbell and [illegible] Kane and son went to Denver on the Denver accommodation yesterday.

Prof. Loughridge gave the third of his interesting lectures on "Life in India" at the Baptist church on Sunday night.

The first number of the Manitou Gem under the editorial management of Messrs. Ellsworth & McNeil will be issued on Friday.

Mrs. Davis mother of County Coroner Davis, died at Manitou on Saturday night at the age of 85 years. The funeral took place yesterday.

Dr. S. P. Anderson has received information of a rich strike in a mine in the San Juan country in which he and Dave Day have a two-fifths interest.

Dr. [illegible] T. Estridge has obtained his license to practice medicine from the state board of examiners and placed it on file with the county clerk.

Mr. Guy Humphrey has purchased the interest of Mr. A. [illegible] Whaite in the skating rink and the firm is now Howbert & Humphrey. They propose laying the floor generally over again.

John Potter, after two or three months' practice at kindergarten boards, has become disgusted and abandoned the game. He has instead taken up with chess and is getting to be quite an accomplished player.

The county convention for the election of delegates to the state silver convention to be held at Denver on the 28th inst will be held next Saturday and the meeting of the Central Wool Growers' association will come on the following Tuesday, January 20.

In the liquor case against Charles T. Stockbridge, which came up for a hearing before Justice Pixley yesterday, the motion which was made by the defendant's counsel to quash on the ground of an insufficient complaint was withdrawn and the case set for trial this morning.

[illegible] R Hoffman, late publisher and editor of the Manitou Gem, left last night for Spearville, Kan., where he will establish a paper. We regret that Mr. Hoffman has to abandon journalism in Colorado and wish him every success in his new undertaking.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college the highest temperature yesterday was 44.5°, the lowest 17.5° and the velocity of the wind 258 miles. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 34.5° and the mean barometer 23.720 inches.

Walter Brown & Co. of Boston in their last wool circular say that unwashed and territory wools have sold freely almost throughout the season, and the close of the year finds but a small supply of fine grades, with the accumulation confined to the fine medium quality that has been greatly neglected ever since the crop came forward. For the latter, however, there has lately been a slightly improved inquiry in anticipation of the production of winter fabrics, and as the season advances these wools may find a better distribution than has existed for some months past. While the demand has been sufficient to greatly reduce the supply of fine grades, there has been no appreciable improvement in values, for consumers have passed them by whenever any effort was made to force the price.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.45 a. m.

" [illegible] Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs [illegible]03 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.

" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.55 a. m., departs 4.00 a. m.

" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.02 p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.

4.*Denver accommodation arrives 9.[illegible]0 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 3 —Leaves 10.50 a. m.	No. 32—Arrives 8.55 a. m
No. 33— " 2.15 p. m	No. 34— " 11.55 a. m
No. 35— " 7.05 p. m.	No. 36— " 5.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo...10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, [illegible] p m
" Denver,.. 3.30 p. m.	From Denver, 1.50 a m

Postoffice Bulletin

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 8.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.20 a. m	
" "		1.45 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	11.15 a. m	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	[illegible] a. m	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		2.20 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m	
" "		12.10 p. m.
" "		[illegible]
Via D. & N. O.		[illegible] p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manitou.	[illegible] p. m	[illegible] p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 3 30 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours.

Week days . . . 8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays, . . 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
MISS M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

Notice to Non-Resident Heirs-at-Law and a Non-Resident Executor.

The people of the state of Colorado to Esther S. Hopkins, residing at Haddonfield, state of New Jersey, sister and heir at law of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, and William Hacker, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one of the executors named in the will of said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, greeting:

You are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, who resided in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and departed this life at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado on or about the 8th day of December, A. D. 1884, was presented to the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased by Henry Le B. Wills, one of the executors named therein, who resides at Colorado Springs Colorado, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1884; that it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Frederic H. Sharpless died possessed of certain real and personal property, consisting chiefly of lots number five and six in Charles Hallowell's trustee's subdivision of block number two hundred and twelve, addition number one and the north half of lot number one, in block number two hundred and three, addition number one in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, also certain real estate in the town of Crested Butte, Gunnison county, Colorado, and ten thousand dollars' worth of personal property. All of said real and personal estate estimated to be worth about twelve thousand five hundred dollars. That said instrument bears no date and is signed by Charles L Zobrist and Charles A. Hendricson as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said testator, that said instrument bequeaths unto Esther S. Hopkins aforesaid all silver and plated ware and to Henry Le B Wills all books and pictures and to Lucy Josephine Follett all the rest and residue of the estate of which the said Frederic H. Sharpless died seized and possessed. That the said Henry Le B Wills and William Hacker are nominated and appointed in and by the said will as the executors thereof. You, the said Esther S Hopkins and William Hacker are therefore notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in the city of Colorado Springs on Monday, February 23, A. D, 1885, at 10 o clock a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument to attend the probate thereof, and show cause, if any you can or may have, why the said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31, 1884.

SEAL E. A. COLBURN,
Judge of the County Court, El Paso County, Colorado
CAMPBELL & MCINTYRE, Attorneys.
wa-3-5

SODA WATER.

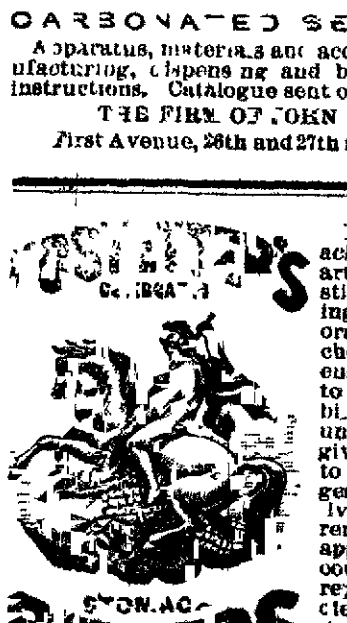
Mineral Water, Sparkling Wines and all

CARBONATED BEVERAGES

Apparatus, materials and accessories for manufacturing, dispensing and bottling, with full instructions. Catalogue sent on application.

THE FIRM OF JOHN MATTHEWS.

First Avenue, 26th and 27th sts, New York.
wl-15 3m



Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society are most convincing.

For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885. dwh-7-pl

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

[illegible]

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Save Money by Buying your Holiday Goods at

[illegible] PHARMACY.

Our assortment is comprehensive enough to suit the taste and pockets of everybody

Holiday goods in endless variety, ranging from 25 cents to $50.

The largest, choicest and cheapest line of pocket books in the city.

Hand Mirrors, Brushes, Combs and Toilet Sets in endless variety.

Call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere

Cut Glass Bottles in all styles, at Eastern prices.

Lubin's, Palmer's, Colgate's and Eastman's Perfumes, comprising 50 different odors

Toilet Soaps, Tooth Pastes and Powders of the best quality.

You can save money by purchasing a Gowen [illegible]

A large assortment of W[illegible] Brooms in Plush cases

We carry the largest and most complete stock of Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders in the state outside of Denver, and will discount Denver prices. Call and be convinced. We have written guaranty with these goods

[illegible] Cases, [illegible] Sets and [illegible] Perfumes, [illegible]

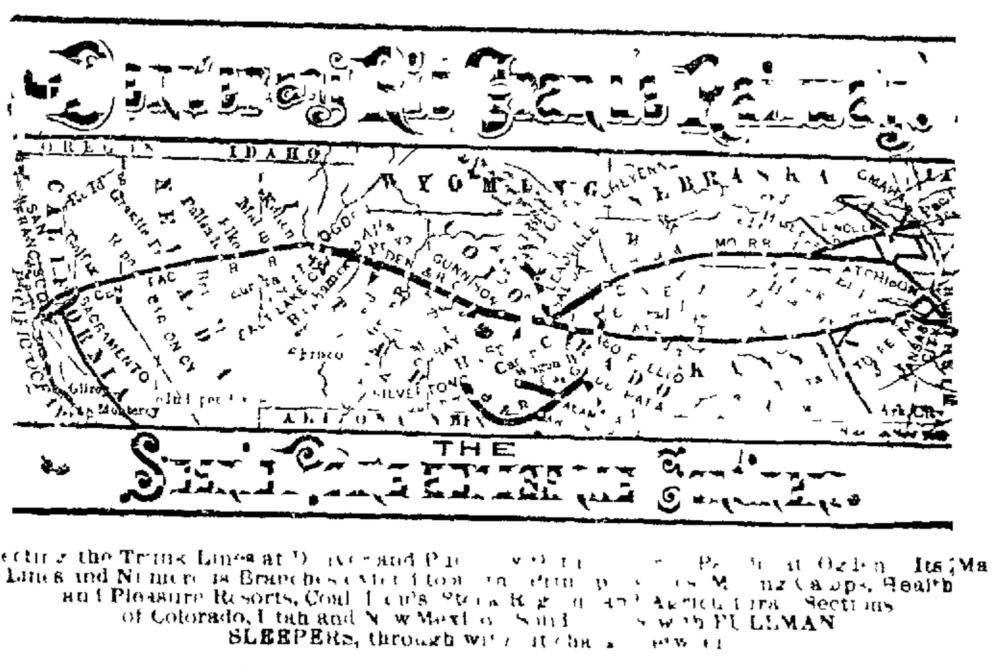
Other goods too numerous to mention

Our Goods are all this Season's Purchase, and first-class in Every Respect

EASTERN PRICES DUPLICATED.

To Insure a Purchase of us we Request an Examination of Our Prices.

w m [illegible]



Connecting the Trunk Lines at Denver and Pueblo [illegible] at Ogden. Its Main Lines and Numerous Branches [illegible] Mining Camps, Health and Pleasure Resorts, Coal Fields, Stock Ranges and Agricultural Sections of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico [illegible] with PULLMAN SLEEPERS, through without change [illegible]

Denver and Ogden,

Denver and Leadville,

Denver and Kansas City

Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Equipment, Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

AND FAST TIME.

B. E. RICKER, General Superintendent. A. S. HUGHES, [illegible] [illegible] K. HOOPER, [illegible] Passenger and Ticket Agt

DENVER, COLO

[illegible] WABASH ROUTE

THE BUSINESS MAN

When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business trip, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.

THE TOURIST

Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

THE FARMER

In search of a new home, where he can secure better returns for his labor, should remember that the Wabash is the most direct route to Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points South, West and Northwest, and that round trip land-explorers' tickets at very low rates are always on sale at the ticket offices. Descriptive advertising matter of Arkansas and Texas sent free to all applicants by addressing the General Passenger Agent.

THE INVALID

Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that the extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line add greatly to his comfort while en route. [illegible] descriptive of the many celebrated [illegible] of the West and South sent free on application.

THE CAPITALIST

Can get the information necessary to secure safe and profitable investments in agriculture, stock raising, mining, lumbering, or any of the [illegible] fields throughout the [illegible] and West, by addressing the undersigned.

F. CHANDLER,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

ILLINOIS—IOWA—MISSOURI

C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.
k-3 tf

GILES CRISSEY, G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

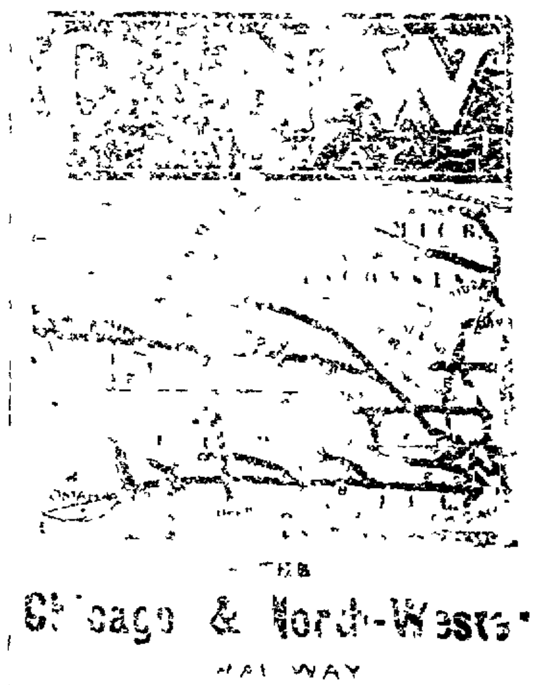
CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS.

[illegible]

Office and yard on corner [illegible], Colorado Springs. Tejon and Bijou
wc-3-2



THE

Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

is the [illegible] BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST

It is the SHORT SURE and SAFE route between

Council Bluffs

—AND—

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

And all points EAST, such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route ☞ AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by

GEO. D. WILLIAMSON, Traveling Agent.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Agent.

Windsor Hotel Block, Denver. [illegible]